

Summary Report

PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE VALUE PRICING STUDY

Contract No. 02-042-RSKR



Summary Report

PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE VALUE PRICING STUDY

Contract No. 02-042-RSKR

Prepared for the



PENNSYLVANIA TURNPIKE COMMISSION

By



Wilbur Smith Associates

March 2004



900 Chapel Street
Suite 1400
New Haven, CT 06510
(203) 865-2191
(203) 684-0484 fax
www.wilbursmith.com

March 8, 2004

Mr. Robert J. Smith
Finance Director
Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission
P.O. Box 67676
Harrisburg, PA 17106-7676

Re: Transmittal of Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Dear Mr. Smith:

We are pleased to submit this final report document summarizing the various value pricing analyses WSA has conducted during the course of this study. This package includes a comprehensive Summary Report document, as well as supporting documentation provided in three separate Appendices reports.

Your help and guidance, along with that of your staff, was critical in the successful completion of this detailed study. It should also be pointed out that input from both Penn DOT, especially Mr. Daryl Kerns, and from FHWA, especially Ms. Angela Jacobs and Mr. Kiran Bhatt, were most useful in the periodic review sessions we had during the course of this study. Of course, Mr. George Hannon also played a key role in helping to review and refine the various value pricing scenarios to evaluate.

We cannot emphasize the highly dedicated support we received from our two subconsultants, Resource Systems Group and Frank Wilson Associates. They were instrumental in the successful completion of this work by conducting the stated preference surveys, focus groups, stakeholder interviews, and development of the various public relations related material included as part of this study.

I hope this information proves helpful as you move ahead with your planning process. We look forward to working with you on this, and other issues related to Turnpike traffic and revenue, in the future.

Very truly yours,
WILBUR SMITH ASSOCIATES

Gary T. Quinlin
Senior Associate

Albany NY, Anaheim CA, Atlanta GA, Baltimore MD, Bangkok Thailand, Burlington VT, Charleston SC, Charleston WV, Chicago IL, Cincinnati OH, Cleveland OH, Columbia SC, Columbus OH, Dallas TX, Dubai UAE, Falls Church VA, Greenville SC, Hong Kong, Houston TX, Iselin NJ, Kansas City MO, Knoxville TN, Lansing MI, Lexington KY, London UK, Milwaukee WI, Mumbai India, Myrtle Beach SC, New Haven CT, Orlando FL, Philadelphia PA, Pittsburgh PA, Portland ME, Poughkeepsie NY, Raleigh NC, Richmond VA, Salt Lake City UT, San Francisco CA, Tallahassee FL, Tampa FL, Tempe AZ, Trenton NJ, Washington DC

Employee-Owned Company

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In an effort to deal with increasing congestion levels on the Pennsylvania Turnpike mainline sections and toll plazas, the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission (PTC) is considering the possible implementation of some form of value pricing on its facilities. This study builds upon preliminary analyses of value pricing conducted by Wilbur Smith Associates (WSA) as part of previous studies. The primary emphasis of this study was on the urban interchanges in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh urban areas, as identified in Figure ES-1. This study will consider possible future toll pricing strategies which may have the potential to:

- Provide an economic incentive to shift traffic out of peak travel periods;
- Provide an economic marketing incentive to encourage use of electronic toll collection;
- Promote the safe and efficient movement of traffic on the Turnpike; and
- Enhance traffic and revenue growth on the Turnpike to help meet forecasted revenue needs.

DATA COLLECTION EFFORTS

A significant amount of data was collected during the course of this study to aid in estimating the potential impacts of value pricing, as well as to assess Turnpike patrons' and stakeholders' opinions on the subject. Data collection tasks included the following:

1. **Patron Focus Groups:** Two focus groups were held in the Pittsburgh area and two focus groups were held in the Philadelphia area. Each one consisted of 8-12 participants who typically use the Turnpike during weekday peak time periods. The general purpose was to take initial measures of motorists' knowledge of, and attitudes toward, value pricing and its possible implementation on the Turnpike.

Most participants initially expressed dislike for the idea of differential toll rates based on time of travel. Commuters feel that they have limited flexibility, and are already exercising their flexibility to the maximum extent possible. Non-commuters expressed having more flexibility, and would be more likely to shift travel time to avoid peak period tolls.

Although responses between cities were largely similar, there were noteworthy differences. Philadelphia travelers repeatedly indicated that avoiding congestion is more likely to prompt changes in travel times and routes than avoiding an increased toll, whereas Pittsburgh travelers repeatedly indicated displeasure with toll increase scenarios. Philadelphia participants overall seemed to have less flexibility to commute during off peak times than Pittsburgh participants. Finally, Pittsburgh had at least twice as many participants than Philadelphia who are reimbursed by employers for turnpike trips.

2. **Benefit Testing:** At the conclusion of each focus group, all participants were presented with 18 value pricing benefit messages. The goal was to investigate which value pricing concepts resonated the strongest with Turnpike patrons, and which could potentially be used in future marketing campaigns. The top three messages tested were:
 - a. E-ZPass saves me time at toll plazas. Now, with value pricing, I can save money too;
 - b. Using the Turnpike is less stressful than traveling on other, more congested highways; and
 - c. Value pricing is an idea whose time has come. It makes sense to use financial incentives to manage traffic congestion.
3. **Stakeholder Interviews:** Stakeholders were all persons whose opinions are valued by the PTC, including representatives from PennDOT, PTC Executive Staff, PTC Commissioners, Transportation Management Association (TMA) Executive Directors, and City Management Officials. In all 21 officials were interviewed as to their opinions regarding various value pricing concepts.

Of the 21 interviews, 9 indicated support for the concept, 5 opposed value pricing, and 7 remained neutral or not sure. Those on the inside of the planning and study of the value pricing project have fears and concerns about implementing a project that, in their view, has the potential to decrease revenue and make patrons angry. In contrast, support among stakeholders for the value pricing project increased in direct proportion to their distance from the project. The people most removed from the project's details were also the most supportive. Support dropped as the level of knowledge about the project increased. Insiders are skeptical about the chances of success pointing to the critical need for case studies

of successful value pricing projects and a good, concise explanation and rationale for the value pricing proposal that is finally developed. Supporters and opponents of value pricing reflect two differing worldviews. However, the large number of stakeholders who are still unsure as to the merits of value pricing could dramatically sway overall opinion.

- 4. Stated Preference Surveys:** The core element of the analytical part of the value pricing study was obtained through data collected from the stated preference surveys. Detailed computer based surveys were administered to passenger car motorists who use the Turnpike within the designated value pricing areas. In all, nearly 1,800 passenger car surveys were conducted. In addition, 25 trucking companies were identified which use the Turnpike on a regular basis. Companies represented included those with less than 200 trucks in their fleet, to those with over 1,000.

In addition to gathering basic information such as trip origin and destination, trip frequency, and trip purpose, the stated preference surveys provided each participant with a series of trade-off “games”. Motorists traveling in the peak periods were provided with various combinations, and levels, of peak period surcharges and off-peak discounts. Some of these applied to E-ZPass customers only, and others to cash users as well. An additional variable in each “game” was the amount of time a motorist was willing to shift in order to avoid the peak period surcharge.

In general, the surveys found that motorists who currently pay cash would be much more likely to join E-ZPass for a toll discount, than to switch their travel times for a toll discount (or to avoid a peak period surcharge). Relatively large toll differentials would be required to alter motorists travel times. These findings largely agree with those found in the focus groups where motorists indicated they were already traveling at times to avoid as much congestion as possible.

Trucking company responses were somewhat more favorable to the concept of value pricing. Between 15 and 35 percent of those interviewed reported that they would shift the schedule of trucks in their fleet in order to take advantage of off-peak discounts or to avoid peak period surcharges.

- 5. Traffic Data Collection:** Updated measures of Turnpike traffic levels, toll plaza operating conditions and travel speeds were

collected as part of this study. Continuous two day traffic counts were taken at all entering and exiting plaza locations in the study area, as well as at selected mainline locations. In order to assess the potential impact of alternative value pricing scenarios on toll plaza operations, it was necessary to collect updated queuing data, by lane and direction (entry versus exit) at each toll plaza.

VALUE PRICING OPTIONS TESTED

Monthly meetings were held with the value pricing team (PTC, PennDOT and FHWA staff). Key discussions early in the process were centered on how to define the value pricing scenarios to test. Seven variables were identified which formed the basis of all alternatives studied. They included:

1. Peak Period Hours of Application: Two versus Three;
2. Area of Application: Urban versus Full Turnpike;
3. Discount Method: Fixed versus Variable;
4. Method of Time Delineation: Time of Entry or Exit;
5. Days of Application: Weekdays versus All Days;
6. Vehicle Applicability: Passenger Cars versus Trucks; and
7. Amount of Toll Differential Between Peak and Off-Peak and between Cash and E-ZPass.

A preliminary “Long List” of value pricing scenarios was developed for initial study by WSA. Several of these were eliminated after review by the value pricing team, either because they were technically infeasible, or had characteristics very similar to other scenarios.

Ultimately a “Short List” of value pricing scenarios was developed for more in depth analysis. Table ES-1 identifies the characteristics associated with the short list of value pricing alternatives. Originally, four to five different rate differential alternatives were tested for each scenario, but this was reduced to the two rate differential options shown in Table ES-2 for each value pricing alternative.

A total of 11 scenarios are identified in Table ES-1. Scenarios 18 and 19 were really independent analysis regarding special tolling conditions for trucks and for motorcycles. Details of these can be found in Chapter 7 of the Summary Report.

Scenarios 1, 3, 6, and 9 all provide for some form of time of day pricing. That is to say, there is a toll differential between peak and off-peak periods

to provide an incentive to shift travel time. Scenarios 15 and 20 do not provide a toll differential between peak and off-peak periods, but rather only a discount between cash and E-ZPass motorists. In these two cases, the toll differential only provides an incentive to shift from cash to E-ZPass.

Scenarios 17-1 and 17-2 are identical to Scenarios 1 and 2 during the weekday, but provide the additional E-ZPass only discounts (similar to Scenarios 15 and 20) at the urban area interchanges on weekend days, and for the interurban interchanges on all days. Value Pricing Scenario 14 is not really a scenario to test, but rather the “placeholder” for the final preferred alternative. A detailed description of the development of the “Short List” and of the characteristics of each value pricing scenario can be found in Chapter 4 and the first section of Chapter 6.

VALUE PRICING MEASUREMENT CRITERIA

A logit model was developed from the results of the stated preference survey to estimate motorists’ reactions to the selected value pricing scenarios and toll rate differentials. The logit model determines the likelihood of time shift and shift from cash to E-ZPass, but it does not estimate the potential diversionary impacts of higher toll rates. WSA’s regional diversion model was used to estimate the diversion of traffic to alternative routes for those not willing to shift time of travel.

Detailed time shift and diversion impacts on traffic are shown in Appendix Tables 1-96 for each scenario tested. These provide information by interchange, time period and toll rate. They also show impacts by vehicle class (cars versus trucks) and by payment type (cash versus E-ZPass). A more summarized version of this information is also presented in Tables 5-1 through 5-12. Estimated annual toll revenue impacts are shown in Tables 5-13 through 5-24, and in Tables 6-3 through 6-6. All information is presented at estimated 2002 and 2012 levels.

Tables ES-3 (for 2002) and ES-4 (for 2012) provide a summary of the estimated annual revenue impacts associated with each scenario as well as the AM peak period percent impacts resulting from both time shift and toll diversion. Scenarios 15 and 50, which only provide for a cash to E-ZPass shift (and no time of day shift), exhibit the smallest impacts in terms of both traffic and revenue. All other scenarios provide generally similar peak period traffic impacts at the urban interchanges, with total traffic reductions in the 15-20 percent range. Scenarios 1, 6 and 9 generate significantly less revenue than Scenarios 3, 17-1 and 17-2 because they only apply to the urban interchanges.

In addition to measuring the traffic and revenue impacts of value pricing, several additional analyses were conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of each short listed scenario. Studies were conducted to estimate the resulting peak period Levels of Service (Tables 6-15 through 6-18 and Figures 6-11 through 6-20). In general, significant 2012 mainline operating improvements were estimated for all scenarios, except for Scenarios 15 and 20 (which showed almost no improvement compared to a “do nothing” condition).

Toll plaza operating conditions at 2012 levels were also deemed to improve significantly for all scenarios, except for Scenarios 15 and 20. Report Appendix Figures 35 through 42 show the estimated reduction in both average and total toll plaza delay compared to the “do nothing” scenario.

A final analysis was conducted to ensure that the diversion effect of the rate increases did not adversely affect alternative non-Turnpike roads. Tables 6-19 through 6-22 (and Figures 6-21 and 6-22) show the estimated distribution of diverted traffic on local roads parallel to the Turnpike. Overall diversion impacts were relatively low, and once distributed among several routes, the impacts on any one individual road were found to be relatively small.

VALUE PRICING SELECTION CRITERIA MATRIX

The final element of the value pricing study consisted in the development of a value pricing selection criteria matrix. This provides a framework in which to take into account the many elements of the study and quantify them for each scenario. This was a very subjective task, and the matrix was developed over a period of time with significant input from the PTC value pricing team.

Tables ES-5 and ES-6 show the preliminary selection criteria matrices. Each row represents one scenario and toll rate, with each column representing important study variables. Some of these are clearly measurable variables, such as “Revenue Impact”, or “Increased E-ZPass Participation”. Others, however, are much more subjective, though no less important, such as “Public Acceptance”.

Each variable was given a score based on the study results. As shown at the bottom of the tables, the scores ranged from 1-5, with 5 representing the greatest impact. The first row of the table shows the weighting factor

each of these variables was assigned. The weighting factors represent the only difference between Tables ES-5 and ES-6.

Table ES-5 was meant to represent an interim value pricing condition, while Table ES-6 was meant to represent an ultimate value pricing condition. Thus, the weighting factor for increased revenue is relatively low (0.10) on an interim basis, but public acceptance is high (0.20). Ultimately, however, once implemented, the relative weighting changes such that revenue enhancements become more important (0.20 in Table ES-6) and public acceptance becomes less of an issue (0.10 in Table ES-6).

The overall idea is to develop a scoring system upon which to compare all scenarios. Based on the scoring and weighting factors used in Table ES-5, the highest total scores go to Scenarios 3, 15 and 20. It seems the key variables on which these three score high are ease of implementation, public acceptance, and for Scenarios 1 and 15, revenue impacts.

For the ultimate condition (Table ES-6) the three highest scoring scenarios are 3, 17-1 and 17-9. These score high on revenue impact and impact on interchange and mainline operations. Ultimately these are the important variables value pricing is intended to address.

Clearly, however, the results of these two tables can change dramatically with differing assumptions regarding not only the weighting of each variable, but the variables themselves. It is likely that additional discussion and refinement of these will be required in the event that some form of value pricing be considered for implementation on the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE ONLY NIGHT TIME DISCOUNT SCENARIOS

PTC requested that, in addition to the value pricing scenarios discussed above (which included both passenger car and commercial value pricing options) WSA study the concept of a night time only discount value pricing concept that would be applicable to commercial vehicles.

It is helpful to understand a little more about what variables might influence the usefulness of a commercial vehicle only night time discount program. The following responses were gathered as part of the commercial vehicle stated preference survey effort. The first has to do with who makes the route decision:

“Who decides the delivery route?”

The Driver – 35 percent
The Company – 60 percent
Both – 5 percent

This would indicate that the company itself is the single most important variable in the ability to set a policy for taking advantage of the delivery route. The individual driver, however, does play a significant role in 35 percent of the companies when it comes to that decision making power.

The second key question was the following:

“What types of cargo does your company usually transport?”

Freight is time sensitive – 52 percent
Freight is both time and non-time sensitive – 32 percent
Freight is not time sensitive – 16 percent

This would indicate that in over half of the freight shipments, i.e., those that are time sensitive, toll rate incentives to shift travel time would not be effective. Still, that does mean that a significant proportion of companies would be able to shift travel time if the right incentives were provided.

WSA tested night time discounts of 10, 15 and 20 percent for Classes 2-9, and for Classes 4-9. The discount period was also varied to be between 11 PM and 5 AM, 10 PM and 5 AM, and between 9 PM and 5 AM. One final variable was whether the night time discount was applied to weekdays only, or to all days of the week. All discounts were only applied to those in the E-ZPass program; cash patrons were not assumed to receive any discount.

Under all scenarios tested, the net revenue loss to the Turnpike resulting from each of these was minimal. Even under the most liberal discount scenario identified above (a 20 percent discount offered between 9 PM and 5 AM and applicable all days of the week), the estimated net revenue loss only amounts to about 1 percent of total system toll revenue. The lowest percent revenue impacts amount to about a 0.3 percent loss of net toll revenue.

The net impact on commercial traffic volumes in the identified night time periods ranged from an increase of about 0.2 percent to about 0.7 percent as a result of the night time discount. It was estimated that all of the increase would occur from the shoulder hours that immediately precede

and succeed discount period. In other words, if the discount period extended from 11 PM to 5 AM, the shift into the night time period would only occur from those traveling in the hours just preceding 11 PM, and the hours just after 5 AM. The ability to shift beyond these times was found to be very minimal.

Summary Report - Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

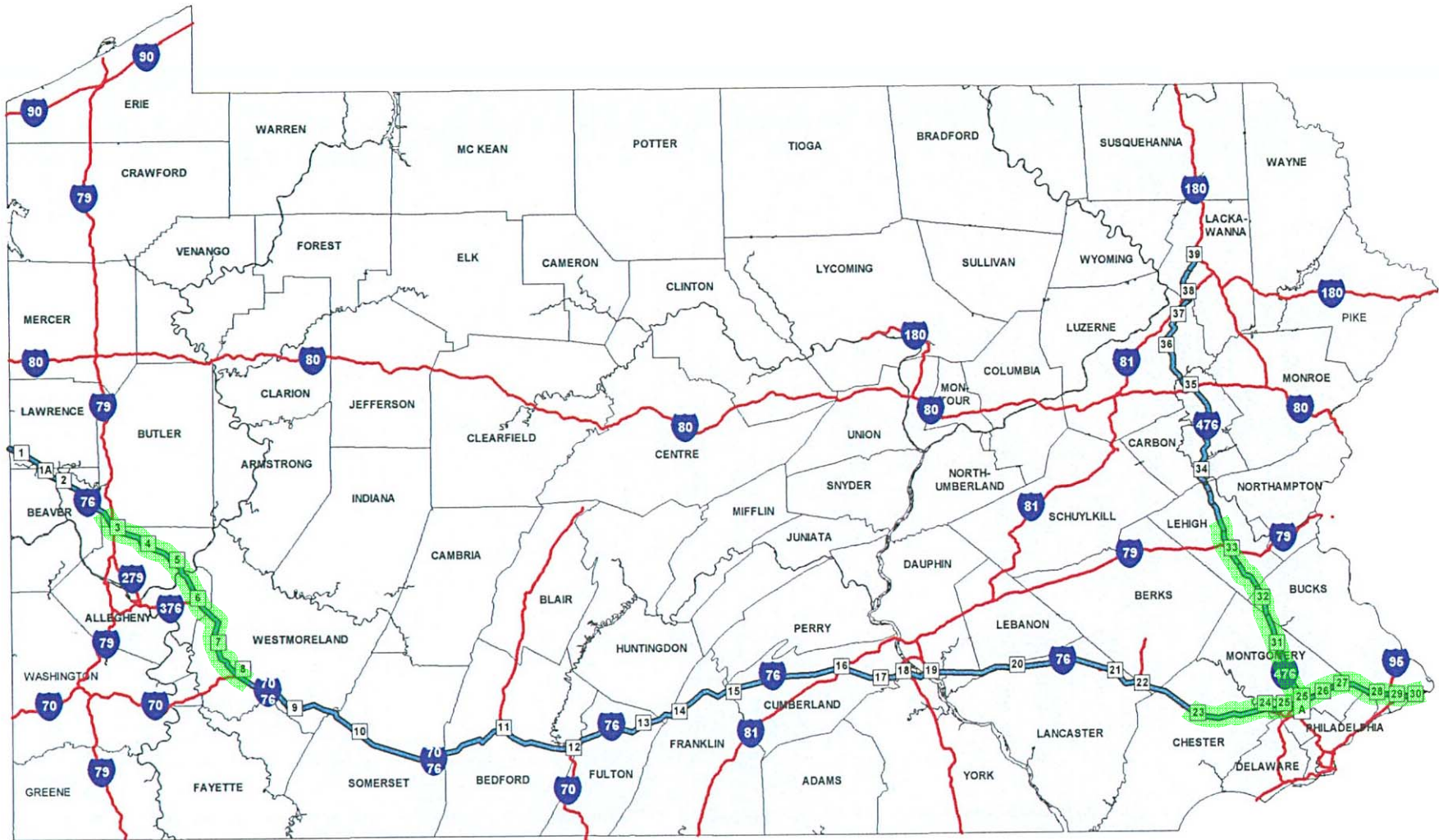


Table ES-1
Revised Value Pricing Scenario "Short List"
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Scenario	Hours of Application	Area of Application	Discount Method	Time Delineation	Days of Application	Vehicle Applic. (1)	Typical Rate Differentials (2)					
							Cash			E-Zpass		
							Peak	Off-Peak	Night	Peak	Off-Peak	Night
1	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	+	+	+	0	0
3	2 per peak	Full Turnpike	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	+	+	+	0	0
6	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Entry or Exit	Weekdays	All	+	+	+	+	0	0
9	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	+	+	-	0	0
15	All	Full Turnpike	Fixed Increment	None	All	All	+	+	+	0	0	0
17-1	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	+	+	+	0	0
	All	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	None	Weekend Days	All	+	+	+	0	0	0
	All	Interurban Areas	Fixed Increment	None	All	All	+	+	+	0	0	0
17-9	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	+	+	-	0	0
	All	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	None	Weekend Days	All	+	+	+	0	0	0
	All	Interurban Areas	Fixed Increment	None	All	All	+	+	+	0	0	0
20	All	Full Turnpike	Percent Increment	None	All	All	+	+	+	0	0	0
14	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	----- Preferred -----			----- Preferred -----		
18	All	Harrisburg- Downingtown	Percent	Preferred	Weekdays	Truck	0	0	0	-	-	-
19	Provide additional motorcycle discount on final preferred scenario (E-Zpass discount only, no change to cash toll rates).											

(1) When "All" is indicated, impacts will be estimated for cars and trucks separately.

(2) A "+" indicates a rate higher than the current toll, a "-" indicates a rate lower than the "+" toll, and a "0" indicates no change from the current toll. At no time are rates to be tested which are lower than current toll rates. Thus, it should be recognized that a toll with a "-" sign, while lower than a toll with a "+" sign, is still greater than rates where no toll change is assumed (a "0" sign).

Table ES-2
Revised Toll Rate Differentials
Tested for Each Value Pricing Scenario
 Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

DRAFT

Applicable Scenario		Rate	Cash Rates		E-Zpass Rates	
			Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
1, 3, 6		1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.00
		3	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
9		1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.00
		2	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.00
15		1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.00
		2	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
17-1	Urban Weekday	1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.00
	Urban Weekend		0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
	Interurban		0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
	Urban Weekday	3	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$0.00
	Urban Weekend		1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	Interurban		1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	Urban Weekday	1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.00
	Urban Weekend		0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
	Interurban		0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
17-9	Urban Weekday	2	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.00
	Urban Weekend		1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	Interurban		1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	Urban Weekday	1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.00
	Urban Weekend		0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
	Interurban		0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
20		2	+ 10%	+ 10%	0 %	0 %
		3	+ 20%	+ 20%	0 %	0 %

Table ES-3
Overall Comparative Summary
of Estimated Value Pricing Results at 2002 Levels

Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Value Pricing Scenario	VP Toll Scenario	Estimated Annual Revenue Impact (1,000s)	Annual Percent Revenue Impact	Passenger Car Urban Interchange Percent AM Peak Traffic Impacts			Percent Car AM Peak E-ZPass Share (1)
				Diverted	Shifted	Total	
Base		\$0	- -	- -	- -	- -	42.9
1	1	37,364	10.0	(9.4)	(7.0)	(16.4)	41.7
	3	46,204	12.3	(12.3)	(9.5)	(21.8)	41.2
3	1	62,717	16.7	(9.4)	(7.0)	(16.4)	41.7
	3	77,416	20.7	(12.3)	(9.5)	(21.8)	41.2
6	1	45,441	12.1	(8.8)	(6.9)	(15.7)	40.3
	3	56,425	15.1	(11.4)	(9.3)	(20.7)	39.8
9	1	35,424	9.5	(8.1)	(6.2)	(14.3)	44.8
	2	44,421	11.9	(11.0)	(9.2)	(20.2)	44.1
15	1	67,255	18.0	(5.0)	0.0	(5.0)	53.4
	2	82,248	22.0	(6.4)	0.0	(6.4)	56.9
17-1	1	74,696	19.9	(9.4)	(7.0)	(16.4)	41.7
	3	91,657	24.5	(12.3)	(9.5)	(21.8)	41.2
17-9	1	72,757	19.4	(8.1)	(6.2)	(14.3)	44.8
	2	89,873	24.0	(11.0)	(9.2)	(20.2)	44.1
20	2	17,599	4.7	(0.7)	0.0	(0.7)	44.4
	3	33,326	8.9	(1.3)	0.0	(1.3)	45.8

(1) The percent E-ZPass share shown is only for the average weekday condition at the urban interchanges.

Table ES-4
Overall Comparative Summary
of Estimated Value Pricing Results at 2012 Levels
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Value Pricing Scenario	VP Toll Scenario	Estimated Annual Revenue Impact (1,000s)	Annual Percent Revenue Impact	Passenger Car Urban Interchange Percent AM Peak Traffic Impacts			Percent Car AM Peak E-ZPass Share (1)
				Diverted	Shifted	Total	
Base		\$0	- -	- -	- -	- -	54.6
1	1	51,245	10.1	(6.9)	(7.5)	(14.4)	53.3
	3	63,462	12.5	(9.5)	(10.2)	(19.7)	52.8
3	1	87,482	17.2	(6.9)	(7.5)	(14.4)	53.3
	3	108,182	21.2	(9.5)	(10.2)	(19.7)	52.8
6	1	62,594	12.3	(6.5)	(7.4)	(13.9)	51.6
	3	77,697	15.2	(8.9)	(10.0)	(18.9)	51.1
9	1	47,754	9.4	(5.5)	(6.2)	(11.7)	56.1
	2	60,399	11.9	(8.1)	(9.2)	(17.3)	55.5
15	1	89,144	17.5	(3.0)	0.0	(3.0)	62.6
	2	109,362	21.5	(4.0)	0.0	(4.0)	65.3
17-1	1	102,172	20.1	(6.9)	(7.5)	(14.4)	53.3
	3	125,652	24.7	(9.5)	(10.2)	(19.7)	52.8
17-9	1	98,680	19.4	(5.5)	(6.2)	(11.7)	56.1
	2	122,589	24.1	(8.1)	(9.2)	(17.3)	55.5
20	2	24,459	4.8	(0.2)	0.0	(0.2)	55.5
	3	44,841	8.8	(0.6)	0.0	(0.6)	56.7

(1) The percent E-ZPass share shown is only for the average weekday condition at the urban interchanges.

Table ES-5
Potential Value Pricing Scenario Selection Criteria
Pennsylvania Turnpike

Interim Value Pricing Implementation Criteria Weighting									
VP Scenario Weighting Factor	VP Toll Revenue Impact	Implementation Costs	Impact on Mainline Operations	Impact on Interchange Operations	Increased E-ZPass Participation	Ease of Implementation	Public Acceptance	Impact on Alternative Routes	Average Weighted Factor
	0.10	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.10	1.00
Scenario 1									
Rate 1	2.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.03
Rate 3	3.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.28
Scenario 3									
Rate 1	4.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.13
Rate 3	5.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	2.5	3.38
Scenario 6									
Rate 1	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.5	2.88
Rate 3	4.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.08
Scenario 9									
Rate 1	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.05
Rate 2	3.0	2.5	4.5	5.0	4.0	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.30
Scenario 15									
Rate 1	4.0	4.5	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.68
Rate 2	5.0	4.5	2.0	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.83
Scenario 17-1									
Rate 1	4.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.98
Rate 3	5.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.23
Scenario 17-9									
Rate 1	4.0	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.5	3.5	3.10
Rate 2	5.0	2.5	4.5	5.0	4.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.35
Scenario 20									
Rate 2	1.0	4.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.68
Rate 3	2.0	4.5	1.5	3.0	2.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	3.80
	1 - 0-5% 2 - 5-10 3 - 10-15 4 - 15-20 5 - 20-25	1 - Most 5 - Least	1 - Worst 5 - Best	1 - Worst 5 - Best	1 - Lowest 5 - Highest	1 - Hardest 5 - Easiest	1 - Least 5 - Most	1 - Most 5 - Least	1 - Lowest 5 - Highest

Table ES-6
Potential Value Pricing Scenario Selection Criteria
 Pennsylvania Turnpike

Ultimate Revenue and Operational Improvement Criteria Weighting

VP Scenario Weighting Factor	VP Toll Revenue Impact	Implementation Costs	Impact on Mainline Operations	Impact on Interchange Operations	Increased E-ZPass Participation	Ease of Implementation	Public Acceptance	Impact on Alternative Routes	Average Weighted Factor
	0.20	0.03	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.02	0.10	0.10	1.00
Scenario 1									
Rate 1	2.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.14
Rate 3	3.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.89
Scenario 3									
Rate 1	4.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.45
Rate 3	5.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	2.5	4.20
Scenario 6									
Rate 1	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.5	3.32
Rate 3	4.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	4.02
Scenario 9									
Rate 1	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.13
Rate 2	3.0	2.5	4.5	5.0	4.0	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.88
Scenario 15									
Rate 1	4.0	4.5	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.19
Rate 2	5.0	4.5	2.0	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.64
Scenario 17-1									
Rate 1	4.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.54
Rate 3	5.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	4.29
Scenario 17-9									
Rate 1	4.0	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.5	3.5	3.54
Rate 2	5.0	2.5	4.5	5.0	4.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.29
Scenario 20									
Rate 2	1.0	4.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.26
Rate 3	2.0	4.5	1.5	3.0	2.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	2.74
	1 - 0-5% 2 - 5-10 3 - 10-15 4 - 15-20 5 - 20-25	1 - Most 5 - Least	1 - Worst 5 - Best	1 - Worst 5 - Best	1 - Lowest 5 - Highest	1 - Hardest 5 - Easiest	1 - Least 5 - Most	1 - Most 5 - Least	1 - Lowest 5 - Highest

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
Chapter 1 - Introduction	1-1
Study Overview	1-1
Report Structure	1-3
Chapter 2 – Stated Preference Surveys and Market Research	2-1
Focus Groups and Stated Preference Surveys	2-1
Focus Groups	2-1
Stated Preference Surveys	2-2
Market Research	2-4
Benefit Test	2-4
Stakeholder Interview	2-6
Other Products	2-9
Chapter 3 – Traffic Data Collection	3-1
48-Hour Machine Counts	3-2
Toll Plaza Queuing Observations	3-8
Travel Time Studies on Turnpike Sections	3-8
Aerial Photographs of the Toll Plazas	3-11
Mitigating Factors During the Data Collection	3-11
Chapter 4 – Value Pricing Options Tested	4-1
Value Pricing Criteria	4-1
Development of “Long List” of Value Pricing Scenarios	4-2
Development of “Short List” of Value Pricing Scenarios	4-5
Estimated Traffic	4-4
Basic Assumptions	4-4
Chapter 5 – Value Pricing Short List Impact Analysis	5-1
Estimated Traffic Impacts	5-1
Estimated Revenue Impacts	5-3
Graphical Comparison of Scenarios 1 and 9	5-4

TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONT'D)

	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
Chapter 6 – Reduced Short List and Additional Measures Of Effectiveness	6-1
Final Set of Value Pricing Options Tested	6-1
Estimated Toll Plaza Operating Impacts	6-2
Estimated Mainline Impacts and Levels of Service	6-3
Estimated Off Turnpike Traffic Impacts	6-4
Comparative Summary Impacts	6-4
Value Pricing Selection Criteria Matrix	6-5
Chapter 7 – Estimated Impacts of Commercial Vehicle Night Time Discount Scenarios	7-1
Commercial Discount Scenarios Tested	7-2
Estimated Traffic and Revenue Impacts	7-2
Chapter 8 – PA Route 41 and Motorcycle E-ZPass Discount Analysis	8-1
PA Route 41 Truck Impact Analysis	8-1
Motorcycle E-ZPass Discount Analysis	8-2
Appendix	
PTC Elimination of Cash Value Pricing Alternatives	
2002 and 2012 Interchange Level Value Pricing Impacts	
15-Minute Shift and Diversion Impact Tables	
15-Minute Shift and Diversion Impact Figures	
Toll Plaza Average and Total Delay Impact Figures	
2012 Level Mainline Value Pricing Impacts	
Estimated Impacts of Commercial Vehicle Night Time Discount Scenarios	
Estimated PA Route 41 Truck Impact Analysis	

ILLUSTRATIONS

<u>FIGURE</u>	<u>FOLLOWS PAGE</u>
1-1 Study Area Location Map	1-2
2-1 Stakeholder Support and Opposition for Value Pricing	2-7
2-2 Stakeholder Preference for the Value Pricing Options - By Agency	2-8
2-3 Greatest Potential Contribution to Congestion Reduction – By Agency	2-8
2-4 Stakeholder Perceptions of Likely Supporters and Opponents of Value Pricing	2-9
3-1 Traffic Data Collection Areas on the Pennsylvania Turnpike	3-1
3-2 Fifteen Minute Traffic Counts	3-5
3-3 P.M. Peak Travel Time Studies	3-10
3-4 Interchange 28/351 – Philadelphia	3-11
5-1 Comparison of Scenarios 1 and 9 Value Pricing Impacts at 2002 and 2012 Levels – Interchange 6: A.M. Period	
5-2 Comparison of Scenarios 1 and 9 Value Pricing Impacts at 2002 and 2012 Levels – Interchange 24: A.M. Period	
5-3 Comparison of Scenarios 1 and 9 Value Pricing Impacts at 2002 and 2012 Levels – Interchange 25: A.M. Period	
5-4 Comparison of Scenarios 1 and 9 Value Pricing Impacts at 2002 and 2012 Levels – Interchange 25A: A.M. Period	
5-5 Comparison of Scenarios 1 and 9 Value Pricing Impacts at 2002 and 2012 Levels – Interchange 26: A.M. Period	
5-6 Comparison of Scenarios 1 and 9 Value Pricing Impacts at 2002 and 2012 Levels – Interchange 27: A.M. Period	
5-7 Comparison of Scenarios 1 and 9 Value Pricing Impacts at 2002 and 2012 Levels – Interchange 28: A.M. Period	

ILLUSTRATIONS (CONT'D)

<u>FIGURE</u>	<u>FOLLOWS PAGE</u>
6-1	Estimated 2002 Peak Period Value Pricing Mainline Impacts Scenarios 1, 3 and 17-1: Rate 1
6-2	Estimated 2002 Peak Period Value Pricing Mainline Impacts Scenarios 1,3 and 17-1: Rate 3
6-3	Estimated 2002 Peak Period Value Pricing Mainline Impacts Scenario 6: Rate 1
6-4	Estimated 2002 Peak Period Value Pricing Mainline Impacts Scenario 6: Rate 3
6-5	Estimated 2002 Peak Period Value Pricing Mainline Impacts Scenarios 9 and 17-9: Rate 1
6-6	Estimated 2002 Peak Period Value Pricing Mainline Impacts Scenarios 9 and 17-9: Rate 2
6-7	Estimated 2002 Peak Period Value Pricing Mainline Impacts Scenario 15: Rate 1
6-8	Estimated 2002 Peak Period Value Pricing Mainline Impacts Scenario 15: Rate 2
6-9	Estimated 2002 Peak Period Value Pricing Mainline Impacts Scenario 20: Rate 2
6-10	Estimated 2002 Peak Period Value Pricing Mainline Impacts Scenario 20: Rate 3
6-11	Estimated 2002 Weekday Peak Hour Levels of Service – Scenarios 1, 3 and 17-1
6-12	Estimated 2002 Weekday Peak Hour Levels of Service – Scenario 6
6-13	Estimated 2002 Weekday Peak Hour Levels of Service – Scenarios 9 and 17-9
6-14	Estimated 2002 Weekday Peak Hour Levels of Service – Scenario 15
6-15	Estimated 2002 Weekday Peak Hour Levels of Service – Scenario 20

ILLUSTRATIONS (CONT'D)

<u>FIGURE</u>	<u>FOLLOWS PAGE</u>
6-16	Estimated 2012 Weekday Peak Hour Levels of Service – Scenarios 1, 3 and 17-1
6-17	Estimated 2012 Weekday Peak Hour Levels of Service – Scenario 6
6-18	Estimated 2012 Weekday Peak Hour Levels of Service – Scenarios 9 and 17-9
6-19	Estimated 2012 Weekday Peak Hour Levels of Service – Scenario 15
6-20	Estimated 2012 Weekday Peak Hour Levels of Service – Scenario 20
6-20	Value Pricing Diversion Impact Screenlines – Philadelphia Area
6-21	Value Pricing Diversion Impact Screenlines – Pittsburgh Area

TABULATIONS

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
3-1 Data Collection Sites	3-3
3-2 Hourly Traffic Entering the Turnpike – Interchange 28/351 (Philadelphia)	3-4
3-3 Entering PM Peak Period Traffic Volumes by Interchange	3-6
3-4 PM Peak Period Traffic Volumes by Mainline Section in the Philadelphia Area	3-7
3-5 Observed Vehicle Queues Per Lane	3-9
4-1 Proposed “Long List” of Variable Pricing Scenarios	4-3
4-2 Toll Rate Differentials Tested for the “Long List” of Value Pricing Scenarios	4-4
4-3 Comparative Summary of Results of Value Pricing “Long List” Average Weekday Impacts	4-7
4-4 Summary of “Short List” of Value Pricing Scenarios	4-10
4-5 Toll Rate Differentials Tested for the “Short List” of Value Pricing Scenarios	4-11
5-1 Estimated 2002 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 1	
5-2 Estimated 2002 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 3	
5-3 Estimated 2002 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 6	
5-4 Estimated 2002 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 9	
5-5 Estimated 2002 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 15	
5-6 Estimated 2002 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 20	
5-7 Estimated 2012 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 1	
5-8 Estimated 2012 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 3	
5-9 Estimated 2012 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 6	
5-10 Estimated 2012 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 9	
5-11 Estimated 2012 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 15	

TABULATIONS (CONT'D)

TABLE

PAGE

5-12	Estimated 2012 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 20
5-13	Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 1
5-14	Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 3
5-15	Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 6
5-16	Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 9
5-17	Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 15
5-18	Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 20
5-19	Estimated 2012 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 1
5-20	Estimated 2012 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 3
5-21	Estimated 2012 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 6
5-22	Estimated 2012 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 9
5-23	Estimated 2012 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 15
5-24	Estimated 2012 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 20
6-1	Revised Value Pricing Scenario “Short List”
6-2	Revised Toll Rate Differentials Tested for Each Value Pricing Scenario
6-3	Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 17-1
6-4	Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 17-9
6-5	Estimated 2012 Total Daily Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 17-1
6-6	Estimated 2012 Total Daily Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing – Scenario 17-9

TABULATIONS (CONT'D)

TABLE

PAGE

- 6-7 Average Vehicle Delay by Payment Type Over the AM Peak Period Entering Toll Plaza Lanes – Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
- 6-8 Average Vehicle Delay by Payment Type Over the PM Peak Period Entering Toll Plaza Lanes – Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
- 6-9 Total Vehicle Delay Over the AM Peak Period Entering Toll Plaza Lanes – Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
- 6-10 Total Vehicle Delay Over the PM Peak Period Entering Toll Plaza Lanes – Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
- 6-11 Average Vehicle Delay by Payment Type Over the AM Peak Period Exiting Toll Plaza Lanes – Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
- 6-12 Average Vehicle Delay by Payment Type Over the PM Peak Period Exiting Toll Plaza Lanes – Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
- 6-13 Total Vehicle Delay Over the AM Peak Period Exiting Toll Plaza Lanes – Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
- 6-14 Total Vehicle Delay Over the PM Peak Period Exiting Toll Plaza Lanes – Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
- 6-15 Estimated Mainline Segment Level of Service for a Typical AM Weekday Peak Hour in 2002
- 6-16 Estimated Mainline Segment Level of Service for a Typical PM Weekday Peak Hour in 2002
- 6-17 Estimated Mainline Segment Level of Service for a Typical AM Weekday Peak Hour in 2012
- 6-18 Estimated Mainline Segment Level of Service for a Typical PM Weekday Peak Hour in 2012
- 6-19 Estimated Value Pricing Impacts of Diverted Turnpike Traffic on Alternative Routes – AM Peak Hour: Westbound and Northbound Directions
- 6-20 Estimated Value Pricing Impacts of Diverted Turnpike Traffic on Alternative Routes – AM Peak Hour: Eastbound and Southbound Directions
- 6-21 Estimated Value Pricing Impacts of Diverted Turnpike Traffic on Alternative Routes – PM Peak Hour: Westbound and Northbound Directions

TABULATIONS (CONT'D)

TABLE

PAGE

- 6-22 Estimated Value Pricing Impacts of Diverted Turnpike
Traffic on Alternative Routes – PM Peak Hour:
Eastbound and Southbound Directions
- 6-23 Overall Comparative Summary of Estimated Value Pricing
Results at 2002 Levels
- 6-24 Overall Comparative Summary of Estimated Value Pricing
Results at 2012 Levels
- 6-25 Comparison of Estimated Weekday E-Zpass Market Share
- 6-26 Summary of Estimated 2002 Level Total Daily Traffic
Impacts and the Resulting Impact on Operating Costs
- 6-27 Summary of Estimated 2012 Level Total Daily Traffic
Impacts and the Resulting Impact on Operating Costs
- 6-28 Potential Value Pricing Scenario Selection Criteria – Interim
Value Pricing Implementation Criteria Weighting
- 6-29 Potential Value Pricing Scenario Selection Criteria – Ultimate
Revenue and Operational Improvement Criteria Weighting
- 8-1 Summary of Estimated FY 2002 Level Traffic and Toll
Revenue Impacts of Discounted ETC Motorcycle Trips
- 8-2 Summary of Estimated Impact of Motorcycle ETC Discounts
on Annual Toll Revenue

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In an effort to deal with increasing congestion levels on the Pennsylvania Turnpike mainline sections and toll plazas, the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission (PTC) is considering the possible implementation of some form of value pricing on its facilities. This study builds upon preliminary analyses of value pricing conducted by Wilbur Smith Associates (WSA) as part of previous studies. This study will consider possible future toll pricing strategies which may have the potential to:

- Provide an economic incentive to shift traffic out of peak travel periods;
- Provide an economic marketing incentive to encourage use of electronic toll collection;
- Promote the safe and efficient movement of traffic on the Turnpike; and
- Enhance traffic and revenue growth on the Turnpike to help meet forecasted revenue needs.

As will be discussed in detail, a significant amount of data collection was undertaken in support of this study. Updated traffic counts were conducted at Turnpike mainline and ramp locations, and plaza level delay and queuing data were also collected. Stated preference surveys, focus groups, and stakeholder interviews were conducted in both primary urban areas (Philadelphia and Pittsburgh) of the study corridor. Preliminary marketing and public relations material were also developed for possible use in introducing the concept of “Value Pricing” to the public.

STUDY OVERVIEW

This study began in early 2002, and consisted of a highly interactive process between WSA and the value pricing team, which consisted of PTC, Penn DOT, and FHWA staff. Monthly meetings were held to develop preliminary value pricing concepts to consider for evaluation, and to review and refine those concepts over the course of the study.

A “long list” of over a dozen value pricing concepts was initially developed for screening. Over the course of the study this was narrowed to a “short list” of about a half dozen value pricing concepts, for which detailed analyses were conducted. All analyses were conducted at estimated 2002 and 2012 levels.

The focus of the study was generally on the Turnpike’s urban ticket system interchanges. Figure 1-1 shows the Turnpike system with the primary areas of study highlighted. As shown, the Pittsburgh study area consisted of Interchanges 3-8, while the Philadelphia study area included Interchanges 23-30 and 25A-33 (on the Northeast Extension). It should be noted, however, that several of the value pricing scenarios developed for this study did consider value pricing on the interurban portions of the Turnpike.

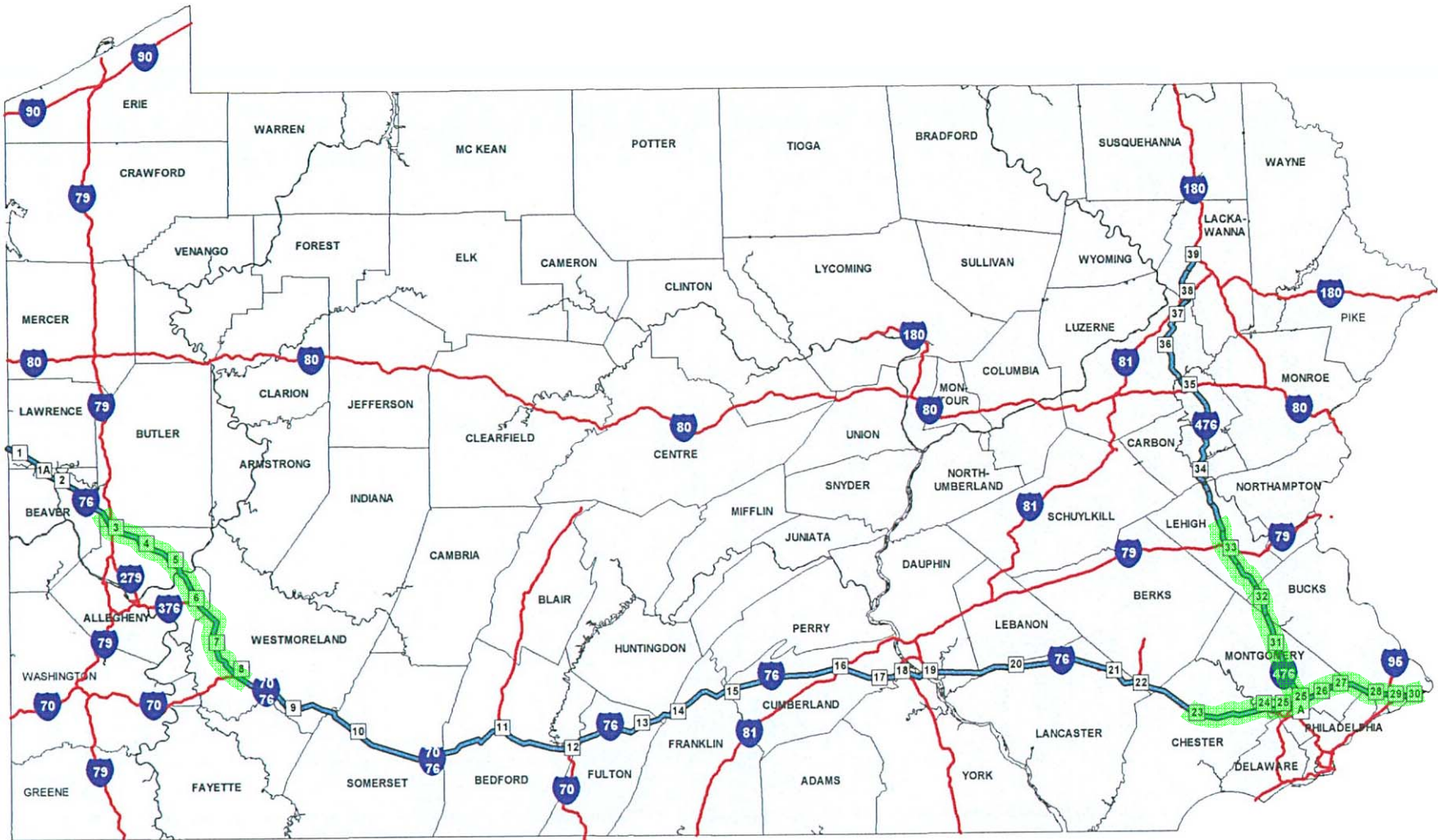
The urban study areas were largely defined as the focus of this analysis because they exhibit the greatest traffic volumes on the system. Peak period traffic congestion, on both the mainline and interchanges, are often at, or near, capacity. In addition to reducing overall levels of service and causing dangerous driving conditions, such severe congestion restricts the ability of the Turnpike system to grow (in both traffic and revenue). Value pricing is an efficient means to offer motorists an incentive to shift their travel from the congested peak periods to the less congested off-peak periods.

The overall goal of value pricing is to shift sufficient numbers of motorists to off-peak periods so that expensive and disruptive major roadway, interchange, and toll plaza expansion projects can be pushed further into future. To that end, in addition to simply estimating the revenue impacts of each value pricing scenario, WSA also developed detailed interchange and mainline level of service measures. Another key consideration in analyzing each value pricing scenario was the impact on estimated peak and off-peak E-ZPass usage.

A secondary effect of many of the value pricing options studied was to divert traffic, not to off-peak periods, but to alternative non-Turnpike roads. Even small shifts of traffic from the Turnpike to alternative local roads could be devastating. Thus, for each of the “short list” of value pricing options analyzed, WSA conducted a detailed impact analysis on alternative parallel routes to the Turnpike.

Ultimately, a series of criteria were developed by which to compare each of the short listed value pricing scenarios. Considerations such as their impact on toll revenue, mainline levels of service, toll plaza operations,

Summary Report - Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



off-Turnpike diversion, and ease of implementation were taken into account. Even some rather more subjective criteria, such as public acceptance, were also taken into consideration. A selection criteria matrix was developed which gave each of these measurement categories a weighted value. The sum total of each value results in a value pricing “score” and allows for a comparison between scenarios.

Finally, two somewhat independent, but related, analyses were also conducted as part of this study. They were included in order to address specific concerns raised by Turnpike users. The first involves an evaluation of the potential to shift existing truck traffic from PA Route 41 in Chester County to the Pennsylvania Turnpike. The second involves the application of an across the board discount for motorcycles using E-ZPass.

It should be noted that, as of the time of this report, no definitive action has been taken by PTC regarding value pricing (though a motorcycle E-ZPass discount was implemented). It should also be noted that value pricing is easiest to implement when it coincides with a general toll rate increase. Value pricing offers many motorists the option of a reduced, or no, toll increase for shifting their travel time, and/or shifting from cash to E-ZPass. As the Turnpike now has a programmed rate increase scheduled for August 2004, this may be an opportune time to consider re-examining the role of value pricing on the Turnpike.

REPORT STRUCTURE

This report is divided into seven chapters. Chapter 1 is the Introduction. Chapter 2 provides a summary of the stated preference survey and focus group data collection efforts conducted by Resource Systems Group (RSG). RSG has worked for WSA in this capacity on numerous studies in the past.

Chapter 2 also summarizes the work of another subconsultant, Frank Wilson & Associates (FW&A). They conducted various market research efforts during the course of this study, including input to the focus groups and detailed stakeholder interviews. In addition to this chapter, separate, stand alone, appendices were developed by RSG (Appendix A) and FW&A (Appendix B) which provide a much more detailed review of their work.

Chapter 3 provides a summary of the Turnpike operating characteristics data collection effort. This includes numerous traffic counts, toll plaza operations observations, travel time studies, and more. In addition to this

chapter, a detailed, stand alone, document (Appendix C) was developed to provide full details of these work efforts.

Chapter 4 identifies the initial “long list” of value pricing options considered for analysis. The criteria and reasoning behind the development of the “short list” of scenarios is also presented.

Chapter 5 presents a summary of the impact analyses associates with each value pricing scenario considered for the “short list.” In all, six value pricing scenarios are analyzed in this chapter. Toll plaza level traffic and revenue impacts are reviewed for each of the six scenarios.

Chapter 6 provides an even more detailed analysis of a revised version of the “short list.” Two additional value pricing scenarios were added to the “short list” for consideration. In this chapter, the estimated levels of service are developed for each Turnpike mainline segment. Off-Turnpike impacts due to toll diversion are also presented. The final section of Chapter 6 describes the selection criteria matrix used to compare each of the value pricing scenarios against one another.

And Chapter 7 provides a summary of the two special studies conducted as part of this study. As mentioned above, these include the potential to use Turnpike pricing incentives to shift traffic from PA Route 41 in Chester County to the Turnpike, and the potential impact of offering discounted toll rates to motorcycles using E-Zpass.

CHAPTER 2

STATED PREFERENCE SURVEYS, AND MARKET RESEARCH

As part of the Value Pricing Study, WSA authorized Resource Systems Group, Incorporated (RSG) to conduct stated preference surveys, and Frank Wilson & Associates (FW&A) to conduct a market research study. Stated preference surveys were conducted to determine how Turnpike patrons currently use and view the Turnpike, and how their travel patterns and times may change in response to proposed pricing strategies on the Turnpike. RSG's full report on the stated preference surveys is presented in Appendix A, Resource Systems Group Focus Group And Stated Preference Survey Report Documents, dated May 2003.

The market research program was conducted to determine the best ways to "market" or describe the value pricing program to the public. The results of the study can be used to create effective messages that can be incorporated into technical reports, presentations, press materials and marketing. The complete results of the market research program are presented in Appendix B, Frank Wilson & Associates Market Study, Documents For The Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission.

FOCUS GROUPS AND STATED PREFERENCE SURVEYS

As preliminary input to developing the stated preference surveys, RSG conducted focus groups. The focus groups were held to garner enough information to be able to effectively develop the stated preference surveys. In addition, the market research study was initiated at the focus groups.

FOCUS GROUPS

Four focus groups made up of approximately 8 to 12 participants were conducted in spring 2002. Two focus groups were held in the Pittsburgh area and two groups were held in the Philadelphia area. Each focus group lasted for about 1.5 to 2.0 hours.

The participants were chosen to represent regular peak-period commuters or other peak-period patrons who use the Pennsylvania Turnpike in the following two areas:

1. The Pittsburgh area - between Interchanges 3/28 (Cranberry) and 8/75 (New Stanton),
2. The Philadelphia area -
 - a. Between Interchanges 23/312 (Downingtown) and 30/359 (Delaware River Bridge), and
 - b. On the Northeast Extension between Interchanges 25A/20 (Mid-County) and 33/56 (Lehigh Valley).

The focus groups were formed to evaluate the five following basic topics:

1. Information about the current commute trip;
2. Impressions of the Turnpike facilities;
3. Perceived flexibility in travel time and route choice;
4. Impressions of value pricing scenarios and how a trip may be altered in response to a scenario; and
5. Reactions to prepared messages and statements regarding value pricing that were prepared by FW&A as part of the market research component.

Most participants initially expressed dislike for the idea of differential toll rates based on time of travel. Commuters feel that they have limited flexibility, and are already exercising their flexibility to the maximum extent possible. Non-commuters expressed having more flexibility, and would be more likely to shift travel time to avoid peak period tolls.

Although responses between cities were largely similar, there were noteworthy differences. Philadelphia travelers repeatedly indicated that avoiding congestion is more likely to prompt changes in travel times and routes than avoiding an increased toll, whereas Pittsburgh travelers repeatedly indicated displeasure with toll increase scenarios. Philadelphia participants overall seemed to have less flexibility to commute during off peak times than Pittsburgh participants. Finally, Pittsburgh had at least twice as many participants than Philadelphia who are reimbursed by employers for turnpike trips.

STATED PREFERENCE SURVEYS

The results of the focus groups were incorporated into the development of the stated preference surveys. RSG administered two stated preference surveys; one to passenger car motorists and one to commercial vehicle operators. The primary purpose of the stated preference surveys was to determine the willingness and ability of Turnpike patrons' to shift travel times in response to proposed value pricing scenarios.

Passenger Car Surveys – The passenger car surveys were conducted by M. Davis and Company, Inc. in the Philadelphia study area and by John J. Clark & Associates in the Pittsburgh study area. All surveys were conducted via a computer. Some surveys were conducted at special sites typically close to a high-volume interchange in the study area, such as a mall, convention center, industrial park, airport, or Department of Transportation building. RSG conducted a total of 532 surveys at these sites, during June 20 through June 30, 2002.

An additional 1,263 passenger-car motorist surveys were collected over the Internet at SurveyCafe.net from June 24 through July 20, 2002. These individuals participated in the survey in response to several prompts including an invitation from an employer, a flyer or an e-mail invitation.

Potential respondents were screened to meet certain criteria, including that the motorist made a trip during a weekday that included at least one interchange in the study areas. In addition, the trip should be for the purpose of traveling to or from work, or a non-commute trip that was not for the purpose of air travel.

Each survey was composed of four main sections: origin-destination questions, current trip characteristics, stated preference experiments, and general demographics. The origin-destination questions asked respondents to indicate the interchanges where they entered and exited the Turnpike. The current trip questions obtained information about the respondent's one-way trip including method-of-payment, trip purpose, time of travel, and trip frequency.

The heart of the stated preference surveys takes place in the experiment section. The survey was constructed to obtain information from respondents' that would allow RSG to quantitatively estimate Turnpike patrons' decisions as the values of the following four trip attributes change; toll cost, method of payment, time period of travel, and trip route. Each participant was asked to make a series of choices based on three alternate trip conditions compared to the trip that the participant had just described. In each scenario, *Choice 1* was to make the trip using the Turnpike during Peak travel hours, *Choice 2* was to make the trip using the Turnpike during Off-Peak travel hours, and *Choice 3* was to make the trip via an alternate route. Within the first two of these trip alternatives (*Choice 1* and *Choice 2*) were variables of toll cost, toll payment method and 'time shift', which is the amount of time by which the trip would have to be shifted to take advantage of lower, off-peak tolls. The respondent was presented with different values for each of these variables, and was

asked to ‘trade off’ among the three Choice alternatives while the value of the variables changed independently from one another.

Lastly, several demographic questions were posed to the participants to allow a comparison of the sample to the total Turnpike patron universe. The demographic questions included household size, number of vehicles per household, age, gender, employment status, and annual household income.

In general, the value pricing component of the surveys found that motorists who currently pay cash would be much more likely to join E-ZPass for a toll discount, than to switch their travel times for a toll discount (or to avoid a peak period surcharge). Relatively large toll differentials would be required to alter motorists travel times. These findings largely agree with those found in the focus groups where motorists indicated they were already traveling at times to avoid as much congestion as possible.

Commercial Vehicle Surveys – The commercial vehicle surveys were administered by M. Davis and Company, Inc. during the weeks of August 2 and August 9, 2002. Information was collected via telephone interviews with 25 trucking firms whose fleets regularly use the Turnpike in the study areas. Open-ended questions were asked on the topics of route choice, the effect of potential peak pricing, and the effect of potential E-ZPass on the commercial customers’ businesses and choices.

Trucking company responses were somewhat more favorable to the concept of value pricing. Between 15 and 35 percent of those interviewed reported that they would shift the schedule of trucks in their fleet in order to take advantage of off-peak discounts or to avoid peak period surcharges

Survey Uses – The results of the passenger car and commercial vehicle stated preference surveys, particularly the experiment section, were used in WSA’s analysis of the traffic and toll revenue impacts that could be associated with the various value pricing scenarios. In addition, information from the origin-destination questions, the trip characteristics questions and the demographic questions was summarized by RSG to complete a current Turnpike patron profile. The specific information is summarized in Appendix A.

MARKET RESEARCH

Frank Wilson & Associates conducted an extensive market research study, composed of a “benefit test” and a “stakeholder Interview.” Some of the products of the market research included:

- Value Pricing White Paper;
- Value Pricing Backgrounder, a brief synopsis of the White Paper;
- Frequently Asked Questions, a prepared list of anticipated questions and answers regarding value pricing; and a
- Web Page Brief, a summary of a hypothetical web page for value pricing on the Turnpike.

The results of FW&A’s market research and their products are all included in Appendix B, Frank Wilson & Associates Market Study, Documents For The Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study.

BENEFIT TEST

FW&A incorporated benefit testing as part of four focus groups that took place in Philadelphia on May 21 and Pittsburgh on May 22. These were the same focus groups that were used to develop the stated preference surveys by RSG. Benefit testing places key messages in front of focus group members to elicit their response to various benefits of a product or service. The benefit testing process helps to identify the values, benefits and attributes people associate with the product or service—in this case the concept of value pricing. The results are used to “brand” the project and frame key messages. This approach provides project sponsors with a means of talking about the value pricing project in a way that resonates with stakeholders and users. The results of the benefit testing can be incorporated into messages, technical reports, presentations, press materials and marketing.

As a result of that background research, 18 benefit messages were created, reviewed and revised by the project team. These benefit messages were placed on separate display boards and presented to the focus group participants by a facilitator.

The facilitator asked focus group participants to arrange the 18 benefit messages in rank order, based on their personal preference, from most important to least important. Participants were asked to discuss the benefits and, while their opinions on the most important benefit varied, some clear choices emerged from the discussion.

The top four benefits chosen by the focus group participants included:

1. E-ZPass saves me time at toll plazas. Now, with Value Pricing, I can save money too;
2. Using the Turnpike is less stressful than traveling on other, more congested highways;
3. Value Pricing is an idea whose time has come. It makes sense to use financial incentives to manage traffic congestion; and
4. If the Turnpike tolls are kept reasonably affordable with Value Pricing, I will continue to use the Turnpike.

Messages that the focus group participants found not credible or believable included:

1. Tolls on the Turnpike are already too high. With value pricing, the Turnpike can only be used by those who can afford the higher tolls during peak hours;
2. I like the environmental benefits of value pricing. It's good to know that it will help reduce congestion and air pollution;
3. Value Pricing will save me time whenever I travel on the Turnpike by reducing traffic congestion; and
4. Value pricing will save me time on my commute, and gives me more time for the things that are important in my life.

From the benefits that the focus group members rated highly, several messages were identified as potential to describing the value pricing project, including:

- "With E-ZPass and Value Pricing I can save time and money on the Turnpike."
- "Reducing traffic with Value Pricing is a matter of dollars and sense."
- "With Value Pricing's discount tolls, it pays to take the Turnpike."
- "With E-ZPass and discount tolls, it pays to take the Turnpike."
- "Taking the Turnpike means one less thing to stress over."

These messages can be further developed and implemented into a marketing communications tool if the value pricing program is implemented. The messages would serve to create a positive, believable identity for value pricing on the Turnpike.

STAKEHOLDER INTERVIEW

In July and August 2002, 21 key stakeholders identified by PTC staff were interviewed about the proposed value pricing project. The purpose of the interviews was to identify the opinions, issues of concern and interests of stakeholders regarding the value pricing concept in general, and its application and potential value to the Turnpike.

Stakeholders were all persons whose opinions are valued by the PTC. Interviewees included appointed officials of the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, staff representing agencies directly or indirectly involved in project planning and design, and representatives from a broad range of transportation interest or advocacy groups. Stakeholders included;

- Two appointed officials from the PTC,
- Eleven staff representatives from agencies directly or indirectly involved in project planning and design,
 - PennDOT,
 - Pennsylvania Turnpike Executive/Senior Management,
- Eight representatives of a range of transportation interest or advocacy groups.
 - Upper Marion Township
- Transportation Management Associations (TMA) in:
 - Bristol, PA
 - Media, PA
 - King of Prussia, PA
 - North Wales, PA
 - Malvern, PA
 - Wilmington, DE
 - Marlton, NJ

In order to assess the stakeholder attitudes and opinions, FW&A, with input from WSA and the PTC used a semi-structured interview to elicit insights on the following topics:

- General perceptions of the Turnpike and E-ZPass;
- Perceptions for implementing value pricing;
- Stakeholder suggestions for outreach efforts;
- Potential problems; and
- Equity issues that may arise out of implementation on value pricing.

Figure 2-1 illustrates stakeholders' positions on the potential for initiating value pricing on the Turnpike. The stakeholder's answers are ranked by their organization. Those who could not provide support or opposition for value pricing offered some supporting commentary.

FIGURE 2-1 – Stakeholder Support and Opposition for Value Pricing

Affiliation	Support	Oppose	Not Sure or Neutral	If Unsure, Why Are You Unsure?
PENNDOT	2	4	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will be a controversial program The response will be mixed It may work, but it will be a media nightmare
PTC Executive Staff	1	0	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It won't work on the Turnpike I had a higher opinion a year ago It depends on the definition of value pricing; time of day pricing won't work
PTC Commissioners	0	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It will cause congestion on other roads It will be difficult because there is already too much construction going on and this state resists change
TMA Executive Directors	5	0	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I prefer the electronic interchanges It has value, but I'm not sure of the results
City Management	1	0	0	
Total	9	5	7	

Stakeholders were asked to choose a favored value pricing option among four generalized options. The four options are described below:

- Option A: Overall discounted tolls for E-ZPass customers,
- Option B: Give E-ZPass customers a discount during off-peak drive times,
- Option C: Overall increased tolls during peak usage to get drivers with a more flexible commute time to drive during off-peak hours, and
- Option D: A larger discount in tolls for E-ZPass customers for traveling during off-peak instead of peak hours.

Option A was the first choice among the 21 stakeholders. Figure 2-2 shows the stakeholders' preferences for the value pricing option as ranked by their agency.

FIGURE 2-2 – Stakeholder Preference for the Value Pricing Options – By Agency

Affiliation	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	None
PENNDOT	2	0	2	2	1
PTC Executive Staff	3	0	0	1	0
PTC Commissioners	0	0	0	1	1
TMA Executive Directors	4	0	1	2	0
City Management	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	9	0	3	6	3

Stakeholders were also asked to consider which value pricing option would make the greatest contribution to reducing congestion on the Turnpike. The answers are presented in Figure 2-3.

FIGURE 2-3 – Greatest Potential Contribution to Congestion Reduction – By Agency

Affiliation	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	None
PENNDOT	1	0	3	1	2
PTC Executive Staff	2	0	1	0	1
PTC Commissioners	0	0	1	0	1
TMA Executive Directors	4	0	1	2	0
City Management	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	7	0	6	3	5

The issue of what groups may be likely or not likely to support value pricing was explored with the stakeholders. Environmentalists, E-ZPass patrons, commuters and young motorists were deemed likely to support or look favorably upon value pricing. It was thought that trucking associations and some legislators may be opposed to value pricing. These results are summarized in Figure 2-4.

FIGURE 2-4 – Stakeholder Perceptions of Likely Supporters and Opponents of Value Pricing

Affiliation	Potential Supporters	Potential Opposition
PENNDOT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-ZPass Users Business Community Commuters with flexible schedules Younger generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trucking Associations Legislators Impacted commuters Non-E-ZPass commuters
PTC Executive Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Highway Administration Commuters Legislators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trucking Industry Commuters Elected Officials Bond Rating Agencies
PTC Commissioners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas with heavy commercial traffic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PTC if it cuts into revenues There will be less opposition in Philadelphia
TMA Executive Directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All but one stakeholder from this group said nobody would support value pricing Current commuters Regional businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commuters Non-E-ZPass customers Truckers and Trucking Associations AAA Clean Air groups
City Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commuters

OTHER PRODUCTS

FW&A also prepared a Value Pricing White Paper, a Value Pricing Background, a Frequently Asked Questions and Answers, and a Web Page Brief. All of these products are presented in Appendix B.

The White Paper and the Background both offer a description of value pricing, and a summary of some of the toll facilities that have operating value pricing programs. The Frequently Asked Questions and Answers is a finished product that poses anticipated questions about value pricing and simple answers. These are suitable for use as basic public information. Lastly, the Web Page Brief lays out the basis for a proposed web page on the value pricing program for the Turnpike.

CHAPTER 3

TRAFFIC DATA COLLECTION

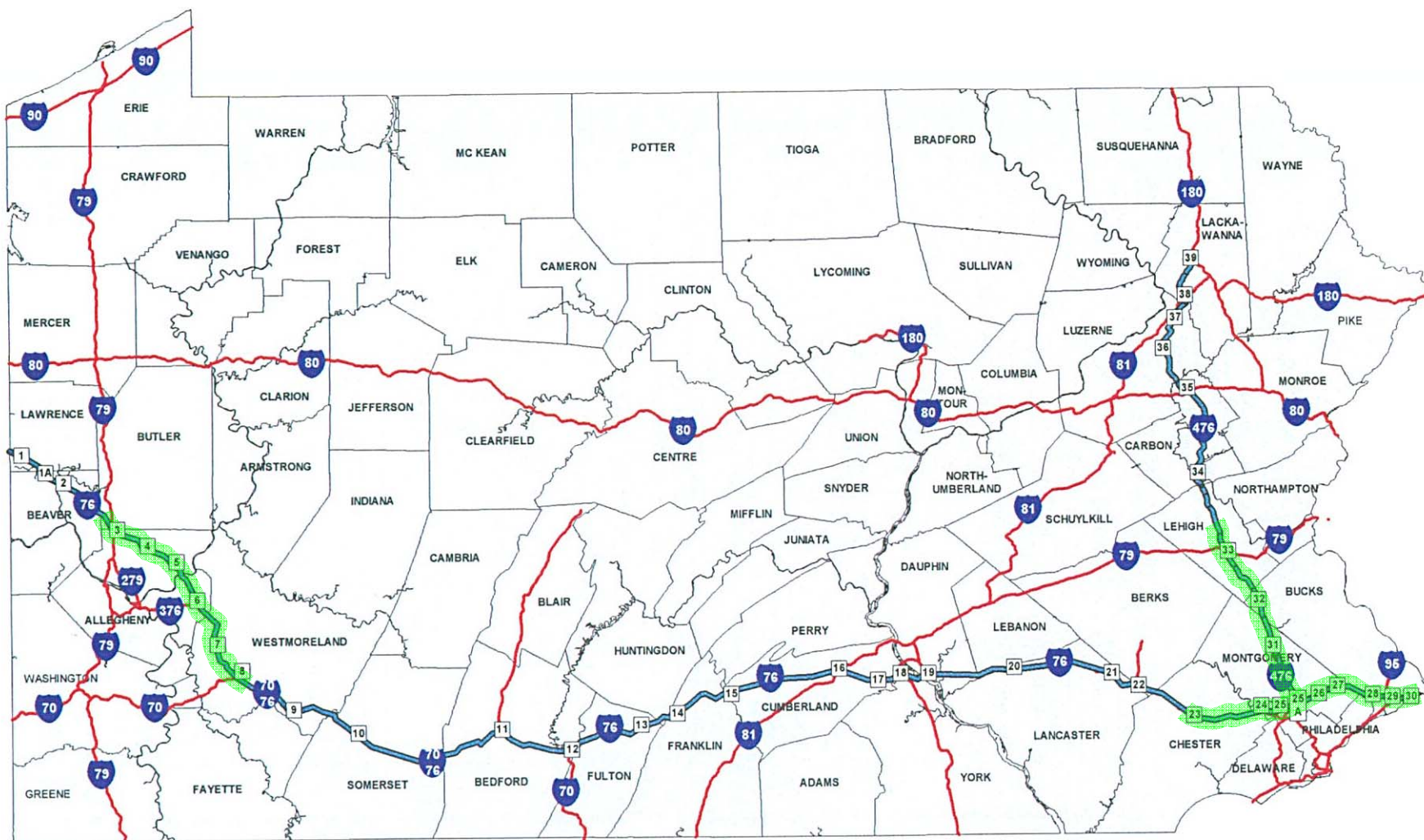
A large amount of data was collected and analyzed by WSA for use in evaluating the proposed value pricing strategies on the Pennsylvania Turnpike. The primary purpose of the data collection was the establishment of a detailed profile of weekday traffic conditions on the Turnpike prior to the proposed implementation of value pricing. The data collection effort centered on the urban areas around Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Allentown, Pennsylvania because these congested areas were the focus of the value pricing study. The detailed traffic data collection areas are highlighted in Figure 3-1.

In the Pittsburgh area, the detailed study area extended from Interchange 4/36 (Butler Valley) to Interchange 8/75 (New Stanton), a distance of about 39 miles on Interstate I-76. Toll Facilities at Interchange 3/28 (Cranberry) were not evaluated as they are slated for removal. The detailed study area around Philadelphia and Allentown covered the interchanges from 23/312 (Downingtown) to 30/359 (Delaware River Bridge) on Interstates I-76 and I-276 (about 47 miles), and Interchanges 25A/20 (Mid-County) to 33/56 9 (Lehigh Valley) on I-476 (about 37 miles), respectively.

All data were collected on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, or Thursdays to represent typical weekday conditions. Most data were collected in May and June 2002, excluding the weeks before and after the Memorial Day weekend. The data collection falls into the following five categories, each of which will be described in subsequent sections:

1. 48-hour machine counts at all approaches to the entering and exiting toll plaza lanes.
2. 48-hour machine counts at select mainline sections of the Turnpike by direction.
3. Quantification of vehicle queues by lane at toll plazas (both entry and exit lanes) during weekday A.M. and P.M. peak periods.
4. Travel time studies in each study area during the A.M., P.M., and midday time periods, and

Summary Report - Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



5. Aerial photographs of each interchange in the study areas during the A.M. and P.M. peak periods.

A list of the interchanges where data collection took place is shown in Table 3-1. Also shown is a list of the seven mainline sections where directional counts were collected. Two mainline sections were counted on I-76 in the Pittsburgh area, and five mainline sections were counted in the Philadelphia/Allentown areas (one on I-76, three on I-276, and one on I-476).

The complete set of collected data is contained in a separate document, Appendix C: Technical Memorandum, Summary of Data Collection. The rest of this chapter summarizes WSA's data collection efforts and presents examples of the collected information.

48-HOUR MACHINE COUNTS

Total volume machine counts were conducted over a 48-hour period at all ramp approaches to entering and exiting toll plaza lanes in the detailed study area. The count locations were selected to avoid areas where queues may develop on approaches to the toll plazas. The counts allowed WSA to develop traffic profiles representing the total traffic entering and exiting the interchange on a typical weekday. Two-day (48-hour) directional machine counts were also conducted at seven mainline locations on the Turnpike. Count locations are listed in Table 1. All counts were conducted on either a Tuesday/Wednesday or a Wednesday/Thursday combination, and were recorded in 15-minute increments.

The traffic count data will be used for several tasks including:

1. Developing a baseline weekday profile of traffic demand during A.M. and P.M. peak periods along the Turnpike.
2. As input to TOLLSIM (WSA's proprietary toll plaza modeling program) to develop a baseline model of current traffic operating conditions at the toll plazas, including queue lengths and average vehicle delay.

An example of the collected data is presented in Table 3-2 for Interchange 28/351 (Philadelphia). Table 3-2 shows the hourly traffic volume entering the Turnpike, and the percent of the total daily traffic that each hourly volume represents. All the interchange counts are presented in Appendix C in Tables 2 through 37.

Table 3-1
Data Collection Sites

Data Collection Sites at PA Turnpike Toll Plazas			
Interchange Name	Interchange Number	Turnpike Location	Primary Data Collection Period
Butler Valley	4/39	I-76	May, 2002
Allgheny Valley	5/48	I-76	May, 2002
Pittsburgh	6/57	I-76	May, 2002
Irwin	7/67	I-76	May, 2002
New Stanton	8/75	I-76	May, 2002
Downingtown	23/312	I-76	June 2002
Valley Forge	24/326	I-76	June 2002
Norristown	25/333	I-276	June 2002
Mid-County	25A/20	I-276/I-476	June 2002
Fort Washington	26/339	I-276	June 2002
Virginia Drive	340	I-276	June 2002
Willow Grove	27/343	I-276	June 2002
Philadelphia	28/351	I-276	June 2002
Delaware Valley	29/358	I-276	June 2002
Delaware River Bridge	30/359	I-276	June 2002
Lansdale	31/31	I-476	June 2002
Quakertown	32/44	I-476	June 2002
Lehigh Valley	33/56	I-476	June 2002

Data Collection Sites at PA Turnpike Mainline Locations			
Section	Section Between Interchanges	Turnpike Location	Primary Data Collection Period
Section 1	5/48 - 6/57	I-76	June 2002
Section 2	6/57 - 7/67	I-76	June 2002
Section 3	23/312 - 24/326	I-76	June 2002
Section 4	25/333 - 25A/20	I-276	June 2002
Section 5	25A/20 - 26/339	I-276	June 2002
Section 6	28/351 - 29/358	I-276	June 2002
Section 7	31/31 - 32/44	I-476	June 2002

Table 3-2
Hourly Traffic Entering The Turnpike (1)
Interchange 28/351 (Philadelphia)

Hour Begin	Tuesday 5/14/2002	Percent of Total Day	Wednesday 5/15/2002	Percent of Total Day
Midnight	258	0.7	284	0.7
1:00	185	0.5	202	0.5
2:00	163	0.4	171	0.4
3:00	224	0.6	197	0.5
4:00	384	1.0	398	1.0
5:00	1,282	3.4	1,265	3.3
6:00	3,208	8.6	3,322	8.7
7:00	3,818	10.2	3,856	10.1
8:00	3,119	8.3	3,142	8.2
9:00	2,344	6.3	2,261	5.9
10:00	1,805	4.8	1,855	4.8
11:00	1,745	4.7	1,748	4.6
12:00	1,677	4.5	1,753	4.6
13:00	1,767	4.7	1,813	4.7
14:00	1,860	5.0	1,966	5.1
15:00	2,211	5.9	2,205	5.8
16:00	2,450	6.5	2,531	6.6
17:00	2,862	7.6	2,717	7.1
18:00	1,975	5.3	2,060	5.4
19:00	1,211	3.2	1,325	3.5
20:00	995	2.7	1,075	2.8
21:00	862	2.3	959	2.5
22:00	625	1.7	693	1.8
23:00	435	1.2	477	1.2
Total	37,465	100.0	38,275	100.0

(1) Based on machine counts conducted by The Traffic Group.

The interchange counts represent the real demand at each toll plaza for traffic entering and exiting the Turnpike. Toll transaction count data, on the other hand, only reflects the processing capacity of the toll plaza. In conducting plaza operating analyses, WSA requires the real demand (or arrival rates) in order to accurately reflect the queuing dynamics at each plaza. The difference between the real demand and the transaction data is most apparent at plazas where significant queues develop, such as at Interchange 24 (Valley Forge), or Interchange 27 (Willow Grove). In addition, the transaction counts on the entering side of the toll plazas are available from the PTC only on a daily basis, not in smaller time increments.

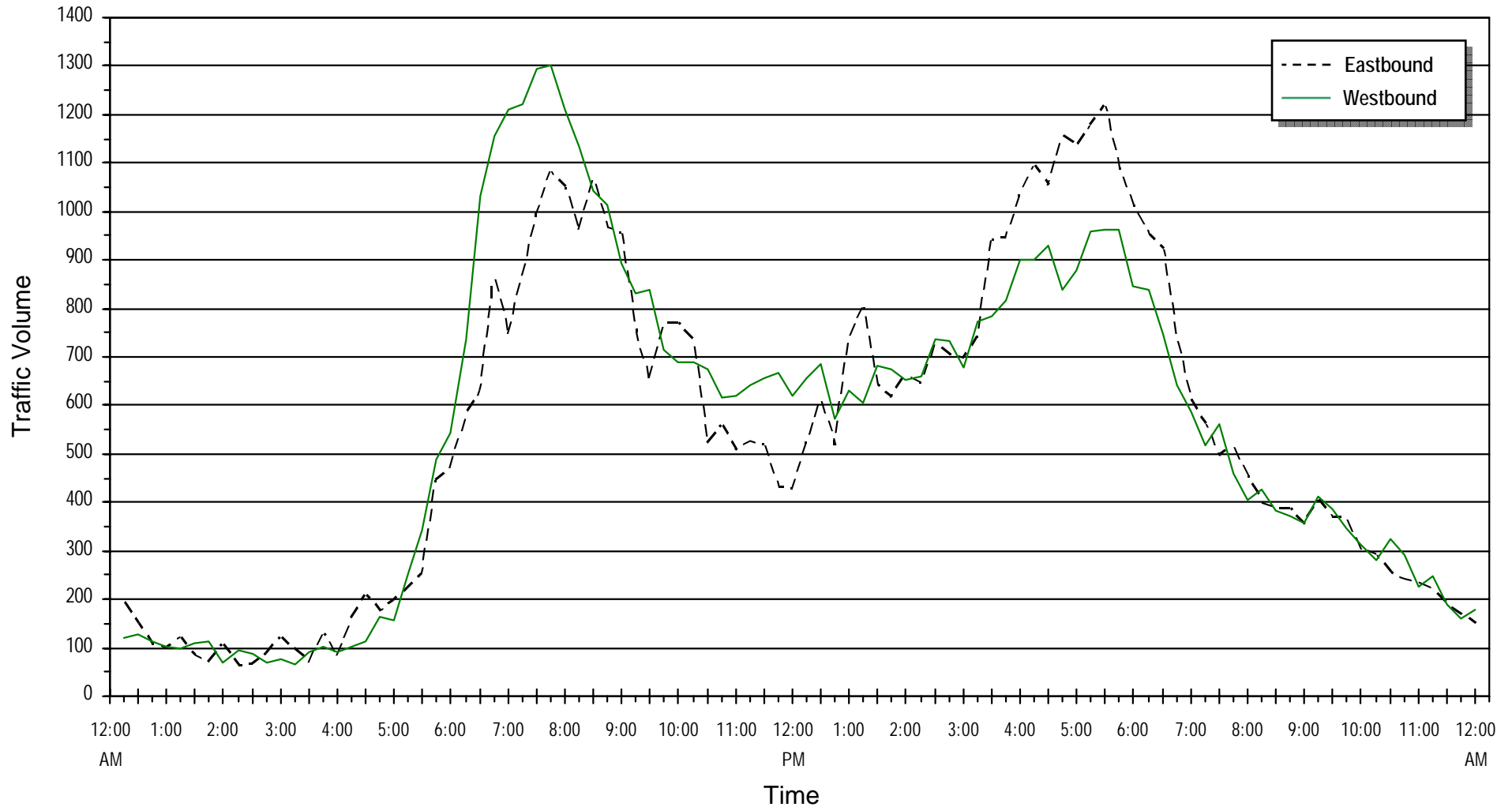
Summaries of the mainline section counts are presented in Appendix C, Tables 38 through 51 in a similar format to the interchange counts. It was not necessary to conduct counts on all mainline segments since the missing segments could be accurately estimated using a combination of mainline counts and interchange counts.

The data from the machine counts was also summarized in a series of graphics. An example is presented in Figure 3-2, which illustrates the traffic counts by direction on the mainline section of Interstate 276 between Interchanges 27/343 and 28/351 in 15 minute intervals. Graphic data is presented for all the interchange locations in the detailed study area in Appendix C in Figures 2 through 19, and for the mainline locations in Figures 20 through 26. Each figure clearly shows when the peak periods occur, whether the A.M. and P.M. peak periods are symmetrical, and whether there is substantial midday demand.

Lastly, the traffic counts were summarized in tabular form in 15-minute intervals during the A.M. and P.M. peak periods for the ramp and mainline locations. During the A.M., counts are shown for the peak period from 6:00 through 9:00 A.M., and an additional shoulder hour is shown on either side of the peak period. The P.M. peak period is defined from 3:00 through 6:00 P.M. Traffic counts are also shown for a shoulder hour on either side of the peak period.

Tables 3-3 and 3-4 present examples of the 15-minute traffic counts for the interchange and mainline locations, respectively. The complete data set is provided in Appendix C in Tables 52 through 55 (interchange locations) and Tables 56 through 59 (mainline locations).

Summary Report - Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



Source: Machine counts conducted
By The Traffic Group

FIFTEEN MINUTE TRAFFIC COUNTS I-276 MAINLINE SECTION BETWEEN INTERCHANGES 27/343 AND 28/35

Wednesday May 22, 2002

Table 3-3
Entering PM Peak Period Traffic Volumes by Interchange
In 15 Minutes Increments (1)
Pennsylvania Turnpike

PM Time Begins	Pittsburgh Area Plazas					Philadelphia Area Plazas												
	4/39	5/48	6/57	7/67	8/75	23/312	24/326	25/333	25A/20	26/339	340(2)	27/343	28/351	29/358	30/359	31/31	32/44	33/56
2:00	83	173	387	152	406	375	461	217	455	375	14	413	471	133	367	160	117	284
2:15	88	162	409	120	377	403	488	240	499	403	14	447	478	141	342	195	127	312
2:30	103	160	383	173	400	392	471	228	498	392	26	446	546	170	362	186	111	346
2:45	85	192	451	164	393	398	522	232	543	398	17	438	471	168	368	209	123	311
3:00	122	221	465	163	374	449	599	293	551	449	30	493	512	172	389	209	115	327
3:15	108	267	454	183	378	556	612	355	657	556	37	562	550	172	430	198	137	369
3:30	157	333	508	183	440	541	679	312	700	541	39	565	556	182	415	223	144	431
3:45	160	290	522	188	467	507	694	344	744	507	40	592	587	202	431	244	148	375
4:00	141	312	561	168	378	532	803	430	784	532	56	658	580	206	422	260	134	366
4:15	117	335	654	188	404	586	765	457	817	586	55	582	647	190	393	237	125	353
4:30	157	337	608	193	398	533	869	475	892	533	78	662	596	213	463	292	135	417
4:45	154	353	636	176	531	568	827	447	870	568	86	648	708	207	465	265	140	421
5:00	151	383	632	172	456	673	832	535	936	673	105	680	651	196	436	270	132	437
5:15	186	402	643	182	420	658	775	533	952	658	96	693	723	225	436	301	167	441
5:30	145	322	615	182	370	598	729	456	862	598	106	665	722	275	430	300	126	350
5:45	130	243	472	133	302	544	744	387	794	544	88	608	621	189	420	252	114	343
6:00	125	230	464	120	335	514	625	344	663	514	63	550	658	227	361	211	117	313
6:15	92	170	424	118	345	432	559	294	657	432	49	482	572	177	355	204	112	263
6:30	111	143	359	94	328	317	452	244	561	317	46	386	439	152	311	183	76	259
6:45	88	162	340	102	324	306	401	198	455	306	21	324	391	127	308	156	100	206
Total	2,503	5,190	9,987	3,154	7,826	9,882	12,907	7,021	13,890	9,882	1,066	10,894	11,479	3,724	7,904	4,555	2,500	6,924

(1) Count data is from machine counts conducted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, or Thursdays in either May or June 2002 by The Traffic Group. Counts were located on ramps that approached the toll plazas.

(2) This is the ETC slip ramp at Virginia Drive.

NOTE: The shaded area generally represents the three-hour AM peak period.

Table 3-4
PM Peak Period Traffic Volumes By Mainline Section in the Philadelphia Area
In 15 Minutes Increments (1)
Pennsylvania Turnpike

PM Time Begins	23/312 to 24/326			25/333 to 25A/20			Mainline Section Between Interchanges 25A/20 to 26/339			27/343 to 28/351			31/31 to 32/44		
	Eastbound	Westbound	Total	Eastbound	Westbound	Total	Eastbound	Westbound	Total	Eastbound	Westbound	Total	Northbound	Southbound	Total
2:00	318	327	645	553	536	1,089	847	924	1,771	644	661	1,305	442	332	774
2:15	365	400	765	612	497	1,109	875	938	1,813	725	736	1,461	388	312	700
2:30	356	424	780	641	538	1,179	872	910	1,782	703	734	1,437	388	366	754
2:45	316	414	730	698	534	1,232	903	1,012	1,915	696	678	1,374	461	357	818
3:00	327	466	793	715	557	1,272	964	1,082	2,016	741	773	1,514	401	347	748
3:15	382	438	820	802	575	1,377	1,102	1,097	2,199	942	784	1,726	502	379	881
3:30	373	483	856	837	587	1,424	1,122	1,187	2,309	944	818	1,762	579	394	973
3:45	452	501	953	862	620	1,482	1,266	1,111	2,377	1,030	900	1,930	602	380	982
4:00	363	497	860	966	667	1,633	1,239	1,170	2,409	1,093	899	1,992	528	366	894
4:15	401	571	972	907	743	1,650	1,310	1,225	2,535	1,052	928	1,980	563	370	933
4:30	404	493	897	1,025	739	1,764	1,418	1,223	2,641	1,155	838	1,993	623	367	990
4:45	396	615	1,011	964	732	1,696	1,423	1,176	2,599	1,133	878	2,011	654	357	1,011
5:00	469	603	1,072	1,054	787	1,841	1,325	1,189	2,514	1,176	960	2,136	683	390	1,073
5:15	496	677	1,173	1,026	752	1,778	1,360	1,222	2,582	1,219	962	2,181	594	390	984
5:30	434	641	1,075	959	760	1,719	1,292	1,278	2,570	1,090	964	2,054	556	364	920
5:45	389	560	949	871	735	1,606	1,294	1,132	2,426	1,013	847	1,860	544	330	874
6:00	336	457	793	764	744	1,508	1,126	1,132	2,258	953	840	1,793	488	341	829
6:15	340	432	772	774	627	1,401	1,268	1,150	2,418	924	749	1,673	418	300	718
6:30	315	331	646	612	596	1,208	925	994	1,919	734	642	1,376	361	260	621
6:45	255	307	562	655	449	1,104	809	820	1,629	610	587	1,197	313	237	550
Total	7,487	9,637	17,124	16,297	12,775	29,072	22,740	21,942	44,682	18,577	16,178	34,755	10,088	6,939	17,027

(1) Count data is from machine counts conducted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, or Thursdays in either May or June 2002 by The Traffic Group.

NOTE: The shaded area generally represents the three-hour peak period.

TOLL PLAZA QUEUING OBSERVATIONS

Queuing observations were conducted by WSA at all toll plazas in the detailed study area with the exception of the Virginia Drive slip ramp, which only permits E-ZPass transactions. During preliminary field reconnaissance, congestion did not develop at the Virginia Drive slip ramp, so queuing observations were not necessary.

Queuing observations were collected on a Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday in May or June 2002. Personnel were stationed at each plaza, generally between 6:00 through 9:30 A.M. and 3:30 through 6:30 P.M. The goal was to quantify the queues that develop in each lane (both entry and exit lanes) and to observe queuing conditions on both the approach and departure from the toll plazas. WSA personnel recorded the queue in each lane once every 10 minutes, and took notes and photographs to document traffic flow in and around the toll plaza. If queues exceeded approximately 25 vehicles, the number of vehicles in the queue was estimated based on the queue length and an estimate of the average spacing between vehicles.

An example of the data collected is shown in Table 3-5 for plaza 26/339 (Fort Washington). The table shows the queued vehicles observed in each lane in each 10-minute interval during the A.M. peak period. Both the entry and exit lane conditions are shown. The table also presents comments to describe any events that were observed at the toll plaza. The complete data set is provided in Appendix C in Tables 60 through 93.

The data was used in the TOLLSIM model to calibrate the between arrival rates (traffic counts), transaction times for each vehicle payment type (cash versus E-ZPass) and queue lengths (delay). The calibrated models of each toll plaza will be used to analyze potential changes in average vehicle delay due to the implementation of the proposed value pricing scenario.

TRAVEL TIME STUDIES ON TURNPIKE SECTIONS

Travel Time (speed and delay) studies were conducted on three sections of the Turnpike during both peak and midday periods. The three sections consisted of the following areas:

1. On I-76 between Interchange 4/39 (Butler Valley) through Interchange 8/75 (New Stanton);

Table 3-5
Observed Vehicle Queues Per Lane
Plaza 26 / 339 Fort Washington
A.M. Peak Period - May 15, 2002

Time Begin (A.M.)	Traffic Entering the Pennsylvania Turnpike												Time Begin (A.M.)
06:00	2	0	0	0									
06:10	3	1	2	1									
06:20	0	2	0	0									
06:30	2	1	2	1									
06:40	0	1	3	2									
06:50	6	3	1	2									
07:00	2	3	2	2									
07:10	1	2	2	3									
07:20	8	8	6	5									
07:30	16	12	11	8									
07:40	11	15	16	12									
07:50	6	15	14	2									
08:00	10	12	15	7									
08:10	4	6	6	5									
08:20	4	2	1	0									
08:30	15	21	22	13	Traffic congestion on westbound I-276 caused traffic to back up on the westbound entry ramp through the toll plaza entry lanes. This occurred from 8:30 through 9:40 A.M.								
08:40	9	16	20	15									
08:50	10	16	18	14									
09:00	18	16	23	22									
09:10	14	46	37	30									
09:20	12	40	30	30									
09:30	13	20	12	10									
Lane #	Traffic Exiting the Pennsylvania Turnpike												Time Begin (A.M.)
Lane Type	1 SE	2 EE	3 TE	4 SE	5 MX	AX	6 SX	AX	7 TX	8 EX	9 SX	10 SX	
							0 S	2 S	0	0	0	0	06:00
							0 S	1 S	0	0	0	0	06:10
							0 S	0 S	0	0	0	1	06:20
							3 S	0 S	0	0	0	0	06:30
							3 S	4 S	3	0	2	3	06:40
							4 S	2 S	5	0	4	2	06:50
							3 S	4 S	3	1	3	2	07:00
							2 S	1 S	0	0	0	0	07:10
							5 S	2 S	0	0	1	4	07:20
							3 S	0 S	2	1	0	0	07:30
							0 S	3 S	3	8	2	1	07:40
							3 S	1 S	1	0	2	1	07:50
							0 S	1 S	2	2	2	2	08:00
							1 S	0 S	4	2	1	0	08:10
							2 S	0 S	1	1	4	6	08:20
							5 S	4 S	3	1	0	1	08:30
							2 S	0 S	1	1	1	2	08:40
							2 S	4 S	3	3	1	0	08:50
							4 S	2 S	3	3	2	3	09:00
							3 S	3 S	2	1	4	3	09:10
							2 S	3 S	3	0	2	1	09:20
							6 S	5 S	4	1	3	3	09:30

SE: Scale Entry (All Vehicles)
AE: Automatic Entry (Cars Only)
EE: E-ZPass Entry Only (Cars Only)
TE: E-ZPass and Ticket Entry (All Vehicles)
X: Lane Closed

SX: Scale Exit (All Vehicles)
EX: E-ZPass Exit Only (Cars Only)
TX: E-ZPass and Ticket Exit (All Vehicles)
AX: Tandem Booth
MX: Manual Exit (Cars Only)
S: Single Booth Operation

2. On I-76 and I-276 between Interchange 23/312 (Downingtown) and 30/359 (Delaware River Bridge); and
3. On I-476 between Interchange 25A/20 (Mid-County) and 33/56 (Lehigh Valley).

Multiple runs were made in each direction during the A.M., P.M. and midday periods. The time and distance traveled were recorded at preset checkpoints along the roadway. Comments were also recorded relating to roadway geometry, traffic conditions, and adjacent land uses.

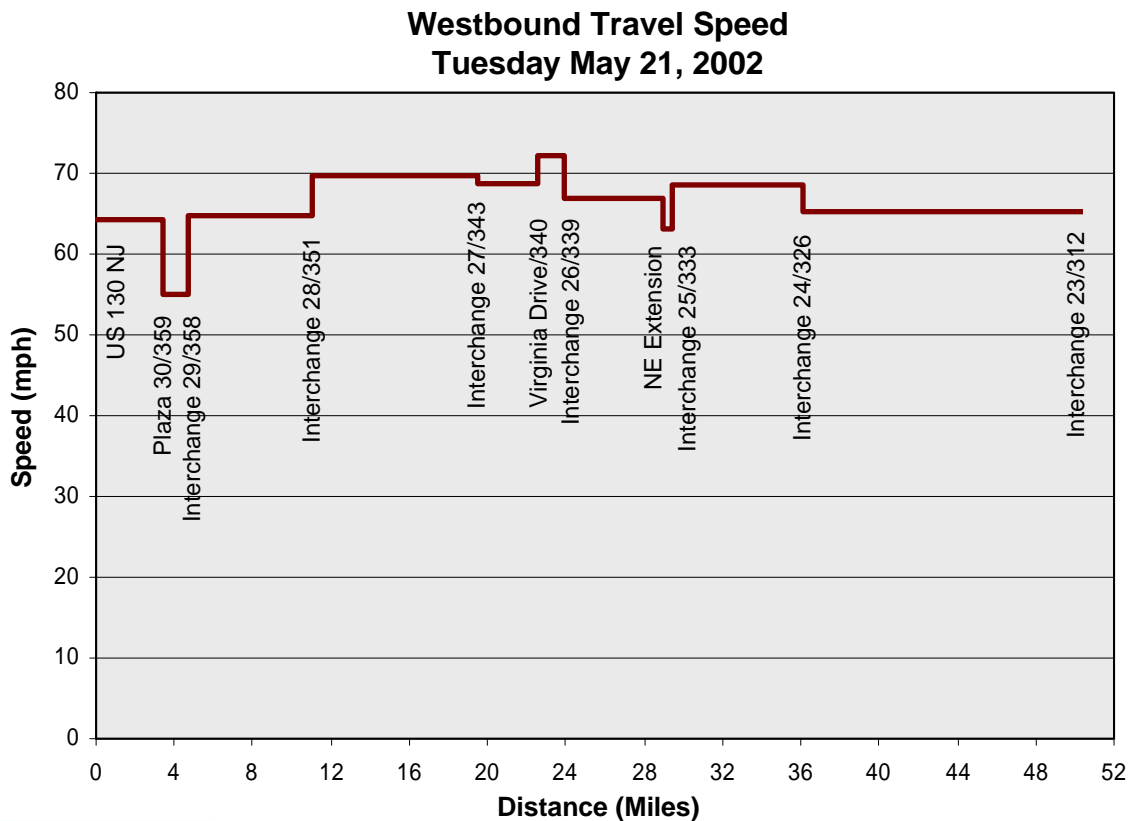
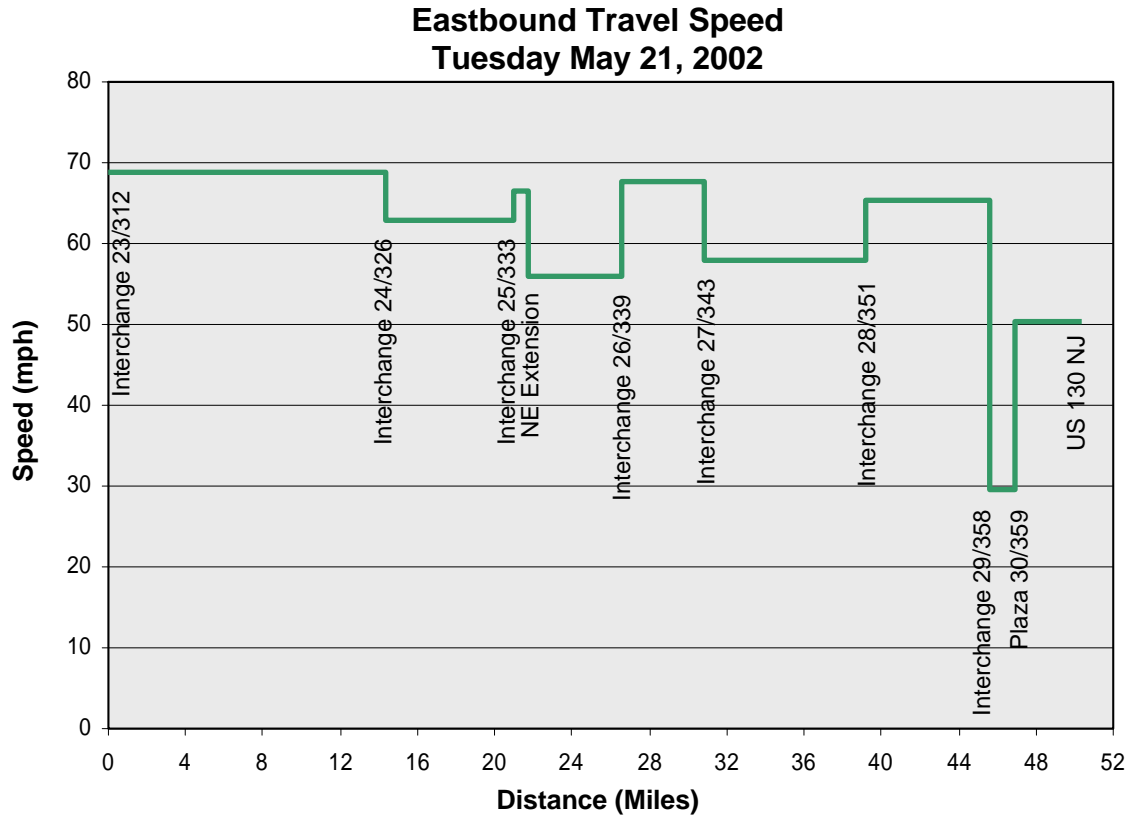
The travel time studies were conducted to reflect the travel speeds during a through trip on the mainline section. The driver was free to use the middle or leftmost travel lane to make the trip. If the driver was restricted to the right-most mainline lane, average travel speed would likely have declined from that reported due to the congestion surrounding the busiest interchanges, such as Valley Forge (24/326) or Willow Grove (27/343).

The data from the travel time studies was reduced and summarized into graphics for sections of the Turnpike. An example is shown in Figure 3-3, for the mainline roadway between Interchanges 23/312 (Downingtown) and 30/359 (Delaware River Bridge) in the eastbound direction. The average speed and distance between each interchange on the roadway is graphically portrayed. The full series of travel time graphics are located in Appendix C in Figures 27 through 35 by time period (A.M., P.M., and midday periods) and by direction.

The travel time studies indicated that, for the most part, travel speeds on the mainline sections of the Turnpike generally range in the 50-70 mph. Sections of the mainline where vehicles must pass through a toll plaza, such as Interchange 30/359 (Delaware River Bridge) or Interchange 25A/20 (Mid-County) the travel speeds are generally reduced, sometimes into the mid 30 mph range, as vehicles slowed to pass through the toll plaza, perhaps encountering a queue.

It was generally found that relatively little delay occurred on the through lanes of the Turnpike mainline segments. As indicated above, the most consistent delay occurred at the toll plazas or on approaches to the toll plazas. This information was used in estimating the potential level of service impacts associated with value pricing. It also provided valuable up-to-date speed data which was incorporated into all modeling work.

Summary Report - Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE TOLL PLAZAS

Photographs were taken of each toll plaza in the detailed study area during a Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday in either June or July 2002 during the A.M. and P.M. peak periods. The purpose of the photographs was to visually document traffic conditions prior to the proposed value pricing. Figure 3-4 shows an aerial view of the Philadelphia Interchange (28/351) on July 16, at 7:22 A.M. and 4:20 P.M. in 2002. Aerial photographs of each of the interchanges in the detailed study area are presented in Appendix C, Figures 36 through 53.

The photographs obviously are only one instant during each peak period so they are not meant to represent the traffic condition during the whole peak period. Actual congestion levels can vary on a day-to-day basis, and even within relatively short time periods within the peak periods.

MITIGATING FACTORS DURING THE DATA COLLECTION

All of the collected data was reviewed for reasonableness, however, there were some mitigating factors, primarily ongoing construction programs, that likely impacted traffic conditions during the data collection period. These construction programs were identified and discussed with PTC staff before the data collection began. In general, the decision to move ahead with the data collection effort with PTC staff was based on the long-term nature of the construction projects. Many of the projects were scheduled to continue for several years, thus making the construction work a “normal” condition.

The most significant construction programs are listed below:

1. U.S. Route 202: this is a 59-mile long highway that connects Delaware to New Jersey. Part of U.S. 202 closely parallels the Turnpike from State Route 100 to State Route 23. An improvement program was underway on U.S. 202 during the data collection phase of the value pricing study. Construction activities were ongoing on U.S. 202 between North Valley Road and Gulph Road in Chester and Montgomery Counties. The construction included widening this section of U.S. 202 and improving the interchanges at I-76, U.S. 422 and Chesterbrook Boulevard. This construction activity very likely impacted traffic patterns in the vicinity, and was observed by WSA personnel to contribute to current congestion at the Valley Forge toll plaza (Interchange 24/326).

Summary Report - Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



July 16, 2002 7:22 AM



July 16, 2002 4:20 PM

2. PA Route 309: There was an active program to reconstruct and improve the 10-mile expressway between Cheltenham Avenue and Welsh Road (PA Route 63) in Montgomery County. Construction activity was expected to continue within this area through approximately 2006. Work included rebuilding the four-lane roadway, reconfiguring the Fort Washington and Easton Road Interchanges, and lengthening the on and off ramps at seven additional interchanges. Traffic restrictions occurred as lanes were temporarily closed or shifted. WSA personnel observed some impacts associated at the Fort Washington toll plaza (Interchange 26/339) associated with construction activity on PA Route 309. Traffic exiting the Turnpike occasionally backed up through the toll plaza because of construction delays on PA Route 309.
3. Delaware River Memorial Bridge (I-276): A redecking effort on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware Memorial Bridge was underway during the data collection effort. Lane closures occurred periodically during the night, and lane shifts and narrowed lanes periodically occurred during the day and night. WSA personnel noted that traffic approaching the Delaware River Bridge toll plaza (Interchange 30/359) in the westbound direction did not utilize all toll plaza lanes at times partly due to narrowed lanes and equipment adjacent to the travel lanes.

These activities probably had some impact on the traffic operating conditions on the Turnpike. Upon completion of the construction activities, traffic volumes and patterns at select locations on the Turnpike may change somewhat from what was observed and recorded by WSA personnel.

CHAPTER 4

VALUE PRICING OPTIONS TESTED

This chapter summarizes the process by which the initial set of value pricing scenarios was developed. The process of developing this “long list” of scenarios occurred over a period of time, and after numerous review sessions with the PTC value pricing team. Upon review of key measures, and as a result of general policy guidelines, the “long list” of value pricing options was narrowed down to the six scenarios that would be evaluated in more detail as part of the “short list” of value pricing scenarios.

VALUE PRICING CRITERIA

Early in the study process, WSA was given several value pricing program “givens” by PTC. These included the following:

1. Value pricing based on vehicle occupancy will not be considered;
2. Value pricing will not apply to cash vehicles. Time of day pricing will apply to E-ZPass traffic only;
3. Strategies shall be evaluated separately for passenger cars and commercial vehicles. Motorcycles may be treated as a separate subset of the current passenger car class; and
4. The current commercial vehicle volume discount program is to be recognized in the evaluation of each scenario.

Taking the above into consideration, and based on WSA’s background in value pricing studies, a series of scenarios were developed by varying the parameters regarding seven key variables. These included:

1. Hours of Application
 - a. Two hour peak;
 - b. Three hour peak;
 - c. Three hour peak, with two peak and one “super peak” hour;
 - d. All hours (discounts between cash and E-ZPass only without time of day variations).

2. Area of Applicability
 - a. Urban areas only; and
 - b. Full Turnpike.
3. Discount Method
 - a. Fixed increment surcharge or discount; and
 - b. Percentage based surcharge or discount.
4. Method of Time Delineation
 - a. Charge based on time of entry;
 - b. Charge based on time of exit; and
 - c. Charge based on both time of entry and exit.
5. Days of Application
 - a. Weekdays only; and
 - b. Weekdays plus weekends (possibly different hours of application).
6. Vehicle Applicability
 - a. Passenger cars (possibly separate for motorcycles); and
 - b. Trucks
7. Amount of Toll Differential
 - a. Alternative rate differentials can be analyzed for each scenario.

DEVELOPMENT OF "LONG LIST" OF VALUE PRICING SCENARIOS

Using the above criteria, the value pricing scenarios identified in Table 4-1 were developed. The seven value pricing variables listed above form the column headings which are used to define each scenario. The reason Scenarios 1 through 7 are grouped together in the yellow box has to do with the way the toll rate differentials are defined. With these seven scenarios the peak E-ZPass rates are always equal to the cash rates (which do not vary by time of day). Only off-peak E-ZPass tolls offer a discount. The originally proposed range of toll rate differentials to test for these, and all other scenarios, is shown in Table 4-2.

The key variables that distinguish Scenarios 1 through 7 have to do with whether they are applied to the urban areas only, or to the full Turnpike. And also whether or not the discount method is a fixed dollar amount, or based on a percentage of the base toll. All assume a two hour peak period

Table 4-1
Proposed "Long List" of Variable Pricing Scenarios
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Scen.	Hours of Application	Area of Application	Discount Method	Time Delineation	Days of Application	Vehicle Applic. (1)	Typical Rate Differentials (2)					
							Cash			E-Zpass		
							Peak	Super	Off-Peak	Night	Peak	Super
1	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	n/a	+	+	+	n/a
2	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Percent	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	n/a	+	+	+	n/a
3	2 per peak	Full Turnpike	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	n/a	+	+	+	n/a
4	2 per peak	Full Turnpike	Percent	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	n/a	+	+	+	n/a
5	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Entry	Weekdays	All	+	n/a	+	+	+	n/a
6	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Entry or Exit	Weekdays	All	+	n/a	+	+	+	n/a
7	3 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	n/a	+	+	+	n/a
8	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	++	n/a	++	++	+	n/a
9	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	++	n/a	++	++	+	n/a
10	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	++	n/a	++	++	0	n/a
11	2 pk/1 super pk	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	Weekdays	All	++	++	++	++	+	++
12	2 pk/1 super pk	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	Weekdays	All	++	++	++	++	+	++
13	2 pk/1 super pk	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	Weekdays	All	++	++	++	++	0	++
#s 11 - 13 are only conducted if a 3-hour peak is selected.												
14	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	All	All	-----	Preferred	-----	-----	-----	Preferred
15	All	Full Turnpike	(Fixed Increment)	None	All	All	+	n/a	+	+	0	n/a
16	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	n/a	-	-	+	n/a
17	Combination flat toll differential between cash and E-Zpass all day in non-urban areas and variable pricing (based on preferred variables above) in urban areas.											
18	All	Harrisburg-Downtown	Percent	Preferred	Weekdays	Truck	0	0	0	0	-	-
19	Provide additional motorcycle discount on final preferred scenario (E-Zpass discount only, no change to cash toll rates).											

(1) When "All" is indicated, impacts will be estimated for cars and trucks separately.

(2) A "+" or "++" indicates a rate higher than the current toll, a "-" indicates a rate lower than the current toll, and a "0" indicates no change from the current toll.

A "+" in any row indicates the same value, thus for example, in Scenario 1 if the peak cash rate is a \$1.00 surcharge, then the peak E-Zpass rate also represents a \$1.00 surcharge. A "++" is indicative of a surcharge rate higher than a "+". Thus, for example, in Scenario 12a if the peak cash surcharge is \$1.00, then the peak E-Zpass surcharge may be \$0.50. In all cases, a "+", "++" and "-" represent a range of surcharges (or discounts) that will be tested, and not a single value.

Table 4-2
Toll Rate Differentials Tested for
the "Long List" of Value Pricing Scenarios (1)
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Applicable Scenario	Rate	Cash Rates		E-ZPass Rates	
		Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
1, 3, 5, 6, 7	1	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	-\$0.50
	2	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.00
	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.25
	4	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
	5	1.50	1.50	1.50	-0.50
2, 4	1	25%	25%	25%	-20%
	2	50	50	50	0
	3	75	75	75	10
	4	100	100	100	0
	5	100	100	100	-20
8	1	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.25	-\$0.50
	2	1.00	1.00	0.50	-0.50
	3	1.50	1.50	0.75	-0.50
	4	2.00	2.00	1.00	-0.50
9	1	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.25	\$0.00
	2	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.00
	3	1.50	1.50	0.75	0.00
	4	2.00	2.00	1.00	0.00
10	1	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.00	-\$0.50
	2	1.00	1.00	0.00	-0.50
	3	1.50	1.50	0.00	-0.50
	4	2.00	2.00	0.00	-0.50
15	1	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.00
	2	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	3	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00
	4	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
16	1	\$0.50	-\$0.50	\$0.50	-\$0.50
	2	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.00
	3	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.25
	4	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.00
	5	1.50	-0.50	1.50	-0.50

(1) These values represent the dollar, or percent, change from current levels.

(separately for the AM and PM peak periods), except for Scenario 7, which allows for a three hour peak. Nearly all apply the toll differential based on time of exit, except for Scenario 5 (which bases it on time of entry) and Scenario 6 (which bases it on time of entry or exit).

Value pricing Scenarios 8 through 13, all have a three tiered toll differential structure. Not only is there a difference between E-ZPass peak and off-peak rates, but there is a differential between peak period cash and E-ZPass rates. The only difference between the two hour peak Scenarios 8, 9, and 10 has to do with the relationship between peak and off-peak E-ZPass rates. The same is true for the three hour peak Scenarios 11, 12, and 13. It should be pointed out that no toll rate options are defined in Table 4-2 for Scenarios 11 through 13. This would only be done if a three hour peak scenario (i.e., Scenario 7) were selected for the “short list” of value pricing scenarios.

Scenario 14 is only shown as it represents the final preferred alternative. The final set of scenarios shown (15 through 19) either do not represent true value pricing, or represent special studies that are to be conducted as part of the overall analysis. Scenario 15 does not reflect any time of day pricing, but rather a toll differential between cash and E-ZPass rates. Scenario 16 provides for a cash time of day customers and thus violates rule #2 of the PTC “givens” above.

Scenario 17 reflects some combination of a set of preferred urban and interurban value pricing criteria (this will actually be explored in more detail in Chapter 6). And finally, Scenarios 18 and 19 reflect the two special studies described above for PA Route 41, and for motorcycle only discounts for E-ZPass users.

DEVELOPMENT OF “SHORT LIST” OF VALUE PRICING SCENARIOS

Before discussing the development of the “short list,” it should be noted that a detailed logit model was developed based on the stated preference surveys conducted as part of this study. The logit model essentially determines the shift potential (both to off-peak periods, and from cash to E-ZPass) for alternative toll rate differentials. WSA has also developed a regional Turnpike model which is used to determine, among other things, the toll sensitivity of motorists using the Turnpike. The combination of these two models allows us to measure the estimated impact (time shift, E-ZPass shift, and diversion to off-Turnpike routes) for each value pricing scenario.

This model was used to test the interchange level traffic and revenue impacts of each value pricing scenario on the “long list,” as well as for each of the rate differentials shown in Table 4-2. Only a limited amount of information on this is presented in this document (see the summary Table 4-3). More detailed data will be presented in Chapter 5 as it relates to the “short list” value pricing impacts.

To help analyze all of the data developed for the “long list,” a single table was developed to help compare the key characteristics of each scenario. Table 4-3 presents that information. While no absolutely common toll rate differential exists for all scenarios, WSA has attempted (as noted at the bottom of the table) to make the comparison with the rates that are most similar across scenarios. The information in Table 4-3, along with additional cost, operations and audit considerations, were used in developing the “short list” of value pricing scenarios to consider for further analysis.

Value pricing Scenarios 2 and 4 were the first to be eliminated. Both of these are based on the premise that the time of day and cash versus ETC toll differentials would be based on a “percent” of the current toll and not a “fixed” amount. These were largely eliminated for equity reasons, and because a percent based differential would tend to affect longer distance, high toll, movements much greater than the shorter distance, low toll, movements. The majority of peak period trips in the urban areas are short distance trips, most of which pay less than \$1.00, with many paying only \$0.50-\$0.85. A fairly large toll differential of 50 percent only amounts to a peak period surcharge of \$0.25-\$0.45 for these trips. The peak period surcharge for a trip from New Stanton (Interchange 8) to Philadelphia (Interchange 28), on the other hand, would be an additional \$5.65. The effect of this would be to only minimally affect the behavior of the majority of short distance urban trips, while penalizing longer distance trips (the majority of whose trip contributed to no urban congestion).

Scenario 5 was also eliminated from further consideration. This scenario is almost identical to value pricing Scenario 1 in that it is based on a two hour peak in the urban areas only, and based on a “fixed increment” toll differential. The only difference is that the toll differential for Scenario 5 is based on time of entry, while that for Scenario 1 is based on time of exit. Table 4-3 shows that the traffic and toll revenue impact characteristics are nearly identical between Scenarios 1 and 5. It was, therefore, determined that there was no advantage to analyzing two nearly identical scenarios.

Table 4-3
Comparative Summary of Results of Value Pricing "Long List"
Average Weekday Impacts

Value Pricing Scenario	Systemwide Revenue (1,000s)	Percent Revenue Impact	Passenger Cars			Percent AM Peak E-ZPass Share
			Percent AM Peak Traffic Impacts			
			Diverted	Shifted	Total	
Base	\$1,117	- -	- -	- -	- -	42.9
1	1,328	18.9	12.6	7.0	19.6	41.7
2	1,361	21.8	9.0	6.6	15.6	41.6
3	1,464	31.1	13.2	7.0	20.2	41.6
4	1,535	37.4	9.1	6.6	15.7	41.1
5	1,334	19.4	12.4	6.9	19.3	41.1
6	1,374	23.0	11.8	6.9	18.6	40.3
7	1,341	20.0	12.8	5.2	18.0	42.1
8	1,193	6.8	9.1	13.2	22.3	46.6
9	1,281	14.7	9.6	6.3	16.0	48.5
10	1,125	5.2	6.1	6.7	12.8	55.5
15	1,355	21.3	6.6	- -	6.6	57.0
16	1,253	12.2	9.1	10.4	19.5	43.2

Note: For Scenarios 1-7, rate level 3 is shown.
For Scenarios 8, 9, and 10, rate level 2 is shown.
For Scenario 15, rate level 2 is shown.
For Scenario 16, rate level 2 is shown.

Value pricing Scenario 6, however, was included in the “short list”; this too is very similar to Scenarios 1 and 5, but the value pricing is based on time of exit or entry. This scenario generates slightly more toll revenue and less toll diversion than the exit only based condition; it also allows for consideration of at least one scenario where time of entry is taken into account. The real benefits of an exit only versus exit plus entry based value pricing scenario will be borne out more clearly in a plaza level comparison rather than at a global level.

Value pricing Scenario 7 was the only condition studied at this time that included a three hour peak period. This was eliminated for several reasons. On a percent basis, it has the lowest time shift effect of all scenarios tested. As shown in Table 4-3, only about 5.2 percent of traffic is estimated to shift out of the AM peak period. This occurs because the highest volume time periods have to shift the greatest amount of time. To shift out of a two hour peak, the maximum amount of time required to shift is one hour; with a three hour peak the maximum increases to one and a half hours. Those in the middle of the peak are typically the group you most want to shift to an off peak period, and a three hour peak condition would impact them the least. Also, the three hour period extends into time periods where there is really no need to reduce congestion. Thus, you are unduly penalizing those who are not greatly contributing to congestion.

While WSA did not analyze value pricing Scenarios 11 through 13 at this time, they all include some variation of a three hour peak period. Thus, because we have eliminated Scenario 7 from the “short list,” it will not be necessary to test the impacts of value pricing Scenarios 11 through 13.

Value pricing Scenarios 8, 9 and 10 are really variations on the same concept, but using different toll differential combinations. In each case, unlike all previous scenarios tested, the cash rates (which are the same all day long) are always higher than the peak period E-ZPass rate. The primary difference between Scenarios 8 through 10 is how the E-ZPass off-peak toll differentials are developed. In Scenarios 8 and 10, the off-peak ETC rates are assumed to be lower than current levels. As a result, as shown in Table 4-3, these two scenarios result in the two lowest revenue impacts of all scenarios tested. Because it may be necessary at some point in the future to raise rates on the Turnpike, it was deemed unhelpful to set a precedent of reducing rates. As a result, both Scenarios 8 and 10 were eliminated from the “short list.” Scenario 9 retains the concept of a higher cash toll compared to peak ETC rates, but maintains off-peak ETC rates at current levels. Scenario 9 was included in the short list.

Scenario 15 assumes a toll differential between cash and ETC. No time of day pricing is involved. This scenario was included in the short list because it represents the minimum strategy that the PTC could employ to improve Turnpike operations.

The final value pricing scenario tested was Scenario 16. This includes time of day toll differential for both cash and ETC motorists. As shown in Table 4-3, this has the third worst revenue impact (after Scenarios 8 and 10). It also provides smaller total peak period traffic impacts than Scenarios 1 and 3. PTC has also analyzed the technical implications of implementing cash based time of day pricing and concluded that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, under current conditions. The summary document from PTC (“Value Pricing, Justification for the Elimination of the Cash VP Alternatives”) is included in the appendix to this report.

Table 4-4 provides a revised summary of the “short list” of VP scenarios to test. For ease of comparison, we have maintained the numbering system developed in Table 4-1 for the “long list” of initial value pricing scenarios. Note here, however, the addition of Scenario 20, which was not previously included in the “long list.” This scenario is nearly identical to Scenario 15, but provides for the cash versus ETC differential to be based on a percentage basis, rather than a fixed toll basis. The addition of this scenario was suggested by PTC.

Finally, in Table 4-5 a rather wide range of toll rate differentials were tested. Toll differentials tested ranged from a low of \$0.25 to a high of \$2.50. It was determined that relatively little shifting occurs at the low end, and too much shifting occurs at the high end. By too much, we mean that the resulting shift of traffic from the peak to shoulder periods resulted in the shoulder periods having more traffic than that originally in the peak. WSA agreed to fine tune the rate differentials to test such that they are closer to the middle set of rates shown in Table 4-2. Table 4-5 provides a summary of the revised rates WSA tested on the “short list” of value pricing scenarios.

Table 4-4
Summary of "Short List" of Value Pricing Scenarios
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Scen.	Hours of Application	Area of Application	Discount Method	Time Delineation	Days of Application	Vehicle Applic. (1)	Typical Rate Differentials (2)							
							Cash				E-Zpass			
							Peak	Super	Off-Peak	Night	Peak	Super	Off-Peak	Night
1	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	n/a	+	+	+	n/a	-	-
3	2 per peak	Full Turnpike	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	n/a	+	+	+	n/a	-	-
6	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Entry or Exit	Weekdays	All	+	n/a	+	+	+	n/a	-	-
9	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	++	n/a	++	++	++	n/a	0	0
15	All	Full Turnpike	Fixed Increment	None	All	All	+	n/a	+	+	+	n/a	0	0
20	All	Full Turnpike	Percent Increment	None	All	All	+	n/a	+	+	+	n/a	0	0
17	Combination flat toll differential between cash and E-Zpass all day in non-urban areas and variable pricing (based on preferred variables above) in urban areas.													
18	All	Harrisburg-Downingtown	Percent	Preferred	Weekdays	Truck	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
19	Provide additional motorcycle discount on final preferred scenario (E-Zpass discount only, no change to cash toll rates).													
14	Deferroad	Deferroad	Deferroad	Deferroad	Deferroad	Deferroad	Deferroad	Deferroad	Deferroad	Deferroad	Deferroad	Deferroad	Deferroad	Deferroad

(1) When "All" is indicated, impacts will be estimated for cars and trucks separately.

(2) A "+" or "++" indicates a rate higher than the current toll, a "-" indicates a rate lower than the current toll, and a "0" indicates no change from the current toll. A "+" in any row indicates the same value, thus for example, in Scenario 1 if the peak cash rate is a \$1.00 surcharge, then the peak E-Zpass rate also represents a \$1.00 surcharge. A "++" is indicative of a surcharge rate higher than a "+". Thus, for example, in Scenario 9 if the peak cash surcharge is \$1.00, then the peak E-Zpass surcharge may be \$0.50. In all cases, a "+", "++" and "-" represent a range of surcharges (or discounts) that will be tested, and not a single value.

Table 4-5
Toll Rate Differentials Tested for
the "Short List" of Value Pricing Scenarios (1)
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Applicable Scenario	Rate	Cash Rates		E-ZPass Rates	
		Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
1, 3, 6	1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.00
	2	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.25
	3	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
	4	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.25
9	1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.00
	2	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.00
	3	1.25	1.25	0.50	0.00
	4	1.50	1.50	0.75	0.00
15	1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.00
	2	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	3	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00
	4	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00
20	1	5%	5%	0%	0%
	2	10	10	0	0
	3	20	20	0	0
	4	30	30	0	0

(1) These values represent the dollar, or percent, change from current levels.

CHAPTER 5

VALUE PRICING SHORT LIST IMPACT ANALYSIS

In Chapter 4 the “short list” of value pricing scenarios, and a refined set of toll rate differentials were defined. The traffic and toll revenue impacts of each will be discussed in this chapter. In all cases, when traffic impacts are being discussed, only the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia area interchanges will be discussed, even though in some cases, such as value pricing Scenario 3, the impacts actually extend to the entire Ticket System. The model is actually calculating impacts at all interchanges, but for purposes of discussing traffic impacts it is really only relevant to refer to impacts in the congested urban areas.

However, when toll revenue impacts are being described, impacts will be identified for the two urban areas as well as the non-urban areas. Revenue impacts in the non-urban areas can be substantial and need to be factored into any analysis of the relative benefits of one scenario (or rate differential) over another.

ESTIMATED TRAFFIC IMPACTS

All impacts developed as part of this analysis are analyzed on a period by period basis (AM, PM, off-Peak), by vehicle class, by market category (cash versus E-ZPass) and by interchange. Summary tables of these were developed but are too cumbersome to provide in the main body of the report. Here, impacts will be summarized by urban area and for cars versus trucks. Detailed information at the interchange level is provided in Appendices Tables 1-48 for 2002 level analyses, and in Appendices Tables 49-96 for 2012 level analyses.

Tables 5-1 through 5-6 identify the percent AM and PM peak period daily traffic impacts (at 2002 levels) for value pricing Scenarios 1, 3, 6, 9, 15, and 20. For ease of use, the value pricing criteria are shown in the upper left hand corner of each table, and the four toll rate differentials tested are provided in the upper right hand corner.

As shown, these tables break out the net peak period traffic impacts (i.e., percent reduction in peak period traffic) into the component that was diverted (left the Turnpike to use an alternative route) and the component that was shifted to an off-peak time period.

Urban area impacts are identical between Scenarios 1 and 3 since the rate differentials tested are identical between the two. The only difference is that value pricing also extends to the non urban areas in value pricing Scenario 3. Scenario 6 also has the same rate differentials, but its value pricing application is based on both time of exit and time of entry. Even so, the percent impacts are very similar to those for Scenarios 1 and 3.

The percent impacts change measurably with value pricing Scenario 9 due to the alternative rate differentials being tested. Generally speaking, the higher the absolute rate increase, the higher diversion levels will be expected. And the greater the toll differential between E-ZPass off-peak rates and peak E-ZPass or cash rates, the greater the shift impact.

Both of these conditions converge in Scenario 9 Rate 4 (Table 5-4). There is no off-peak E-ZPass rate increase, but a \$1.50 cash increase and \$0.75 peak E-ZPass increase. As shown, car diversion levels amount to 13.1 percent in the AM period and 13.6 percent in the PM period. But because the rate differential between E-ZPass off-peak and the cash rates is so high, it also offers the greatest motivation for time shift. In this case, there is a 10.1 percent AM period shift and a 9.1 percent PM shift.

Value pricing Scenario 15 offers no time of day pricing, only discount for using E-ZPass. As such, there are only diversion impacts under this scenario (see Table 5-5). As would be expected, the greatest diversion impacts occur at the highest rate differential (Rate 4).

Finally, Scenario 20 is similar to Scenario 15 in that no time of day pricing is offered. Table 5-6 shows that, here too, there is no time shift impact, but only a diversion impact. Because the majority of trips in the urban area are short distance trips, however, the application of a percent based rate increase results in relatively low rate increases, and therefore, relatively low diversion impacts. Total diversion impacts amount to less than 2 percent, even at the highest 30 percent rate differential tested.

Tables 5-7 through 5-12 provide the same information, but at estimated 2012 levels. The same general patterns exist between scenarios, but the overall impacts tend to be somewhat less in 2012 compared to 2002. This is because, while the shift impacts are similar, the diversion impacts are much less in 2012 compared to 2002. This is to be expected since the

impact of increasing values of time would tend to reduce the reaction (i.e., diversion) of motorists to higher tolls in the future.

There is another interesting characteristic in these data. The percent impacts are nearly identical in all scenarios between the two urban areas.

ESTIMATED REVENUE IMPACTS

Tables 5-13 through 5-18 provide a summary of the estimated revenue impacts associated with each of the same value pricing scenarios. As can be seen, not only are Pittsburgh and Philadelphia shown, but also the non urban areas as well. As indicated above, it is important to take into account total revenue impacts when comparing the scenarios against one another.

As with the traffic impact analysis, Scenarios 1 and 3 are identical in the two urban areas. But, the addition of non urban revenue in Scenario 3 adds substantially to the overall revenue impact. In fact, the combination of peak and off-peak rate increases results in non urban revenue impacts greater than those for the Pittsburgh area.

Also unlike the traffic impacts, Scenario 6 is now much greater than Scenario 1. At the highest overall rate levels (Rate 4) the total Scenario impact amounts to 18.9 percent, while that for Scenario 6 increases revenue by an estimated 23.0 percent. The combination of value pricing being based on entry and exit adds between 3 and 4 percent to the estimated revenue impact.

Scenario 9 has a revenue impact almost identical to that for Scenario 1. Scenario 15 revenue impacts also include the added revenue from the non urban portion of the system. Thus, it exhibits significantly higher revenue compared to Scenarios 1, 6 and 9, but less than Scenario 3. Even though cash tolls are higher for Scenario 15 (at Rates 2-4), they do not make up for the lower E-ZPass rates (which allow for no increase).

Scenario 20 toll revenue impacts show similar patterns to the traffic impacts. The relatively low percent rate increases result in low revenue impacts. Between Rates 1 and 4, toll revenue only increases from about 2 to 13 percent.

Tables 5-19 through 5-24 provide the same revenue impact information at estimated 2012 levels. The same trends hold between scenarios, but the 2012 level impacts are generally slightly greater (on a percent basis) compared to those in 2002.

GRAPHICAL COMPARISON OF SCENARIOS 1 AND 9

Finally, a graphical representation of the value pricing impacts can be seen in Figures 5-1 through 5-7. These figures show AM period volumes in 15-minute segments for each of the four rates selected for the “short list” of value pricing scenarios. For comparative purposes, 2002 level impacts are shown in the left most figures on each page, and estimated 2012 volumes are represented in the right most figures. Only a select number of the higher volume interchanges is shown here, but a full set of tables and figures is shown in the Appendix (Tables 97-130 and Figures 1-34) which show all study area interchanges, and both the AM and PM periods.

Each individual figure shows the estimated existing condition volumes (the black line), value pricing Scenario 1 volumes, and value pricing Scenario 9 volumes. Scenarios 1 and 9 are really representative of the types of value pricing impacts for most scenarios tested. For example, Scenarios 1, 3, and 6 all have the same value pricing rate differentials. Scenarios 15 and 20 are not represented because they offer no time of day pricing differentials (only an E-ZPass discount), and do not result in any time shift. Since the purpose of these figures is to visually show the effect of the shift to off-peak periods Scenarios 15 and 20 are not included.

As indicated above, the black line represents current toll rate conditions. The grey box of each graph represents the typical systemwide peak two hour peak period. The goal of value pricing is to reduce volumes during this period, but not to the detriment of the non-value pricing shoulder hours just before, and just after, the value pricing period.

At Interchange 24 (Figure 5-2), for example, the traffic volume reduction during the peak period is evident as both the Scenario 1 and 9 (green and red lines) traffic volumes dip below the existing condition volumes. The impact of Scenarios 1 and 9 is similar at Rate 1 levels, with Scenario 9 volumes slightly less at Rate 2 levels. This is reversed when Rate 3 is assumed; Scenario 1 volumes are slightly less than Scenario 9. At Rate 4, the impacts are again very similar. In general, these trends hold at most interchanges.

The final key characteristic to note is the impact on the shoulder hours of each peak period. In Figure 5-2 you can see a sharp increase in volumes for Scenarios 1 and 9 immediately before and after the peak value pricing period. This represents the volume that has shifted from the peak to the off-peak period. Most people will shift the minimum amount of time necessary in order to avoid the value pricing peak period.

These shoulder peaking characteristics are typically quite short, but can be dramatic, and in some cases higher than peak volumes under the current tolling structure. At Interchange 25, this does not occur. The estimated shoulder peaks generated by Scenarios 1 and 9 never surpass existing condition peaks.

The situation can be quite different, however, as shown at Interchange 27 (Figure 5-6). Here the post peak shoulder volumes do exceed, for a very brief time period and for certain Rates, the current peak volumes. At Rate 1, both Scenario 1 and 9 volumes equal the existing peak volumes. At Rate 2, however, Scenario 1 volumes drop below existing peaks, while Scenario 9 volumes begin to exceed existing condition peaks. And, as shown at Interchange 24, this trend reverses with Rate 3.

In all cases, volumes are reduced by value pricing during the value pricing period. This is the result of both traffic diversion to alternative routes and traffic shifting to off-peak periods. But, as shown above, it is also important to consider the potential impact on shoulder periods (among other issues, such as revenue impacts) when considering value pricing for implementation.

Table 5-1
Estimated 2002 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 1

				Value Pricing Conditions Tested				
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak	
2	Urban	Fixed	Exit	Rate 1	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75
				Rate 2	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.75
				Rate 3	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
				Rate 4	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00

A.M. Peak Period						P.M. Peak Period					
Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact		Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact	
Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks
-10.6	-7.0	-5.0	-14.0	-15.5	-21.0	-9.5	-7.0	-3.9	-14.1	-13.4	-21.1
-10.8	-7.2	-3.2	-11.3	-14.0	-18.5	-9.6	-7.2	-2.6	-10.5	-12.1	-17.7
-13.7	-8.2	-6.8	-16.4	-20.5	-24.6	-12.5	-8.6	-5.4	-16.9	-17.9	-25.5
-14.0	-8.3	-5.0	-14.0	-18.9	-22.3	-12.7	-8.8	-3.9	-14.1	-16.7	-22.9
-9.2	-8.1	-7.4	-13.4	-16.6	-21.5	-8.6	-8.8	-7.3	-13.5	-15.9	-22.4
-9.5	-8.5	-4.8	-10.6	-14.3	-19.1	-8.8	-9.2	-4.8	-10.9	-13.6	-20.1
-12.0	-10.2	-10.0	-15.9	-22.0	-26.1	-11.1	-11.3	-10.0	-16.0	-21.1	-27.3
-12.3	-10.5	-7.4	-13.4	-19.7	-24.0	-11.4	-11.7	-7.3	-13.5	-18.8	-25.2
-9.4	-7.9	-7.0	-13.6	-16.4	-21.4	-8.8	-8.3	-6.6	-13.7	-15.4	-22.0
-9.7	-8.2	-4.5	-10.8	-14.2	-19.0	-9.0	-8.6	-4.3	-10.8	-13.3	-19.4
-12.3	-9.7	-9.5	-16.0	-21.7	-25.7	-11.4	-10.5	-9.0	-16.2	-20.4	-26.8
-12.6	-10.0	-7.0	-13.6	-19.6	-23.6	-11.7	-10.8	-6.6	-13.7	-18.3	-24.5

Table 5-2
Estimated 2002 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 3

				Value Pricing Conditions Tested				
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak	
2	Full	Fixed	Exit	Rate 1	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75
				Rate 2	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.75
				Rate 3	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
				Rate 4	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00

A.M. Peak Period						P.M. Peak Period					
Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact		Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact	
Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks
-10.6	-7.0	-5.0	-14.0	-15.5	-21.0	-9.5	-7.0	-3.9	-14.1	-13.4	-21.1
-10.8	-7.2	-3.2	-11.3	-14.0	-18.5	-9.6	-7.2	-2.6	-10.5	-12.1	-17.7
-13.7	-8.2	-6.8	-16.4	-20.5	-24.6	-12.5	-8.6	-5.4	-16.9	-17.9	-25.5
-14.0	-8.3	-5.0	-14.0	-18.9	-22.3	-12.7	-8.8	-3.9	-14.1	-16.7	-22.9
-9.2	-8.1	-7.4	-13.4	-16.6	-21.5	-8.6	-8.8	-7.3	-13.5	-15.9	-22.4
-9.5	-8.5	-4.8	-10.6	-14.3	-19.1	-8.8	-9.2	-4.8	-10.9	-13.6	-20.1
-12.0	-10.2	-10.0	-15.9	-22.0	-26.1	-11.1	-11.3	-10.0	-16.0	-21.1	-27.3
-12.3	-10.5	-7.4	-13.4	-19.7	-24.0	-11.4	-11.7	-7.3	-13.5	-18.8	-25.2
-9.4	-7.9	-7.0	-13.6	-16.4	-21.4	-8.8	-8.3	-6.6	-13.7	-15.4	-22.0
-9.7	-8.2	-4.5	-10.8	-14.2	-19.0	-9.0	-8.6	-4.3	-10.8	-13.3	-19.4
-12.3	-9.7	-9.5	-16.0	-21.7	-25.7	-11.4	-10.5	-9.0	-16.2	-20.4	-26.8
-12.6	-10.0	-7.0	-13.6	-19.6	-23.6	-11.7	-10.8	-6.6	-13.7	-18.3	-24.5

Table 5-3
Estimated 2002 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 6

				Value Pricing Conditions Tested							
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak		EZPass Offpeak		Cash Peak		Cash Offpeak	
2	Urban	Fixed	Both	Rate 1	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75			
				Rate 2	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.75			
				Rate 3	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00			
				Rate 4	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00			

A.M. Peak Period						P.M. Peak Period					
Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact		Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact	
Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks
-9.4	-5.6	-4.8	-14.0	-14.3	-19.6	-8.5	-5.5	-3.8	-13.6	-12.3	-19.1
-9.6	-5.8	-3.1	-11.0	-12.7	-16.8	-8.5	-5.6	-2.5	-10.3	-11.0	-15.9
-12.2	-6.6	-6.6	-16.3	-18.8	-22.9	-11.1	-6.7	-5.3	-16.5	-16.4	-23.2
-12.5	-6.7	-4.8	-14.0	-17.3	-20.6	-11.3	-6.8	-3.8	-13.6	-15.1	-20.4
-8.7	-7.5	-7.4	-13.1	-16.0	-20.6	-8.4	-7.9	-7.3	-13.0	-15.7	-20.9
-8.9	-7.9	-4.8	-10.2	-13.7	-18.1	-8.6	-8.2	-4.8	-10.2	-13.4	-18.4
-11.3	-9.6	-10.0	-15.7	-21.2	-25.2	-10.8	-10.1	-10.0	-15.5	-20.8	-25.6
-11.6	-10.0	-7.4	-13.1	-19.0	-23.0	-11.1	-10.5	-7.3	-13.0	-18.4	-23.5
-8.8	-7.0	-6.9	-13.3	-15.7	-20.3	-8.4	-7.1	-6.5	-13.2	-14.9	-20.3
-9.0	-7.4	-4.5	-10.4	-13.5	-17.8	-8.6	-7.4	-4.3	-10.3	-12.8	-17.7
-11.4	-8.8	-9.3	-15.8	-20.8	-24.6	-10.9	-9.0	-8.9	-15.8	-19.7	-24.8
-11.8	-9.1	-6.9	-13.3	-18.6	-22.4	-11.1	-9.4	-6.5	-13.2	-17.6	-22.5

Table 5-4
Estimated 2002 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 9

						Value Pricing Conditions Tested			
		Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass		Cash	
						Peak	Offpeak	Peak	Offpeak
		2	Urban	Fixed	Exit	Rate 1	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.75
						Rate 2	0.75	0.00	1.00
						Rate 3	0.50	0.00	1.25
						Rate 4	0.75	0.00	1.50

	A.M. Peak Period						P.M. Peak Period					
	Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact		Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact	
	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks
Pittsburgh												
Rate 1	-9.5	-5.5	-4.0	-11.8	-13.6	-17.3	-8.8	-5.4	-3.0	-11.9	-11.8	-17.3
Rate 2	-12.7	-7.6	-6.2	-14.4	-18.9	-22.0	-12.0	-8.0	-4.5	-14.8	-16.6	-22.8
Rate 3	-13.9	-6.7	-4.3	-13.1	-18.2	-19.8	-13.5	-6.4	-3.2	-12.9	-16.7	-19.4
Rate 4	-17.1	-9.0	-6.7	-15.8	-23.8	-24.7	-16.5	-8.5	-5.0	-15.8	-21.5	-24.3
Philadelphia												
Rate 1	-7.8	-6.6	-6.6	-11.4	-14.4	-18.1	-7.4	-7.3	-6.3	-11.6	-13.7	-18.9
Rate 2	-10.6	-9.1	-9.8	-14.1	-20.4	-23.1	-10.0	-10.0	-9.5	-14.2	-19.6	-24.2
Rate 3	-10.5	-8.5	-7.0	-12.9	-17.5	-21.4	-10.3	-9.5	-6.7	-13.0	-17.0	-22.5
Rate 4	-13.1	-11.1	-10.8	-15.6	-23.9	-26.6	-12.8	-12.3	-10.3	-15.5	-23.0	-27.8
Total												
Rate 1	-8.1	-6.4	-6.2	-11.5	-14.2	-17.9	-7.7	-6.7	-5.6	-11.7	-13.3	-18.4
Rate 2	-11.0	-8.7	-9.2	-14.2	-20.1	-22.9	-10.5	-9.4	-8.5	-14.4	-18.9	-23.8
Rate 3	-11.1	-8.1	-6.5	-12.9	-17.6	-21.0	-11.0	-8.6	-6.0	-13.0	-16.9	-21.6
Rate 4	-13.8	-10.6	-10.1	-15.6	-23.9	-26.2	-13.6	-11.2	-9.1	-15.6	-22.7	-26.8

Table 5-5
Estimated 2002 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 15

				Value Pricing Conditions Tested							
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak		EZPass Offpeak		Cash Peak		Cash Offpeak	
2	Full	Fixed	Exit	Rate 1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75			
				Rate 2	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00			
				Rate 3	0.00	0.00	1.25	1.25			
				Rate 4	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50			

A.M. Peak Period						P.M. Peak Period					
Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact		Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact	
Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks
-7.3	-3.1	0.0	0.0	-7.3	-3.1	-7.4	-3.4	0.0	0.0	-7.4	-3.4
-9.3	-3.8	0.0	0.0	-9.3	-3.8	-9.8	-4.0	0.0	0.0	-9.8	-4.0
-11.1	-4.8	0.0	0.0	-11.1	-4.8	-11.5	-4.3	0.0	0.0	-11.5	-4.3
-12.7	-5.5	0.0	0.0	-12.7	-5.5	-13.6	-5.3	0.0	0.0	-13.6	-5.3
-4.6	-4.0	0.0	0.0	-4.6	-4.0	-4.7	-4.3	0.0	0.0	-4.7	-4.3
-5.7	-5.2	0.0	0.0	-5.7	-5.2	-6.0	-5.6	0.0	0.0	-6.0	-5.6
-6.7	-6.4	0.0	0.0	-6.7	-6.4	-7.0	-6.7	0.0	0.0	-7.0	-6.7
-7.6	-7.6	0.0	0.0	-7.6	-7.6	-8.0	-8.5	0.0	0.0	-8.0	-8.5
-5.0	-3.8	0.0	0.0	-5.0	-3.8	-5.3	-4.1	0.0	0.0	-5.3	-4.1
-6.4	-4.9	0.0	0.0	-6.4	-4.9	-6.8	-5.2	0.0	0.0	-6.8	-5.2
-7.5	-6.0	0.0	0.0	-7.5	-6.0	-8.0	-6.0	0.0	0.0	-8.0	-6.0
-8.5	-7.1	0.0	0.0	-8.5	-7.1	-9.2	-7.6	0.0	0.0	-9.2	-7.6

Table 5-6
Estimated 2002 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 20

				Value Pricing Conditions Tested					
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application		EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak	
2	Full	Percent	Exit		Rate 1	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%
					Rate 2	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
					Rate 3	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0
					Rate 4	0.0	0.0	30.0	30.0

A.M. Peak Period						P.M. Peak Period					
Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact		Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact	
Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks
-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.7	0.0
-0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.0
-1.7	-0.7	0.0	0.0	-1.7	-0.7	-1.9	-0.7	0.0	0.0	-1.9	-0.7
-2.5	-1.3	0.0	0.0	-2.5	-1.3	-3.0	-1.1	0.0	0.0	-3.0	-1.1
-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0
-0.7	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.3
-1.3	-1.2	0.0	0.0	-1.3	-1.2	-1.4	-1.5	0.0	0.0	-1.4	-1.5
-2.0	-1.8	0.0	0.0	-2.0	-1.8	-2.1	-2.2	0.0	0.0	-2.1	-2.2
-0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5	0.0
-0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.3	-0.8	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.2
-1.3	-1.1	0.0	0.0	-1.3	-1.1	-1.5	-1.3	0.0	0.0	-1.5	-1.3
-2.1	-1.7	0.0	0.0	-2.1	-1.7	-2.3	-1.9	0.0	0.0	-2.3	-1.9

Table 5-7
Estimated 2012 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 1

				Value Pricing Conditions Tested				
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak	
2	Urban	Fixed	Exit	Rate 1	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75
				Rate 2	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.75
				Rate 3	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
				Rate 4	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00

A.M. Peak Period						P.M. Peak Period					
Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact		Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact	
Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks
-7.8	-5.8	-5.4	-13.9	-13.2	-19.7	-6.9	-5.8	-4.4	-14.0	-11.4	-19.8
-7.9	-5.9	-3.6	-11.1	-11.5	-17.0	-7.1	-5.9	-2.9	-11.2	-10.0	-17.1
-10.6	-6.9	-7.5	-16.3	-18.1	-23.2	-9.8	-6.8	-6.1	-16.7	-15.8	-23.5
-10.8	-7.3	-5.4	-13.9	-16.2	-21.2	-9.9	-7.1	-4.4	-14.0	-14.4	-21.1
-6.8	-7.0	-7.9	-13.4	-14.7	-20.4	-6.3	-7.7	-8.1	-13.5	-14.4	-21.2
-7.0	-7.1	-5.2	-10.7	-12.2	-17.8	-6.5	-8.0	-5.3	-10.6	-11.8	-18.6
-9.3	-8.9	-10.7	-15.9	-20.0	-24.8	-8.6	-9.9	-11.0	-16.0	-19.6	-25.9
-9.6	-9.3	-7.9	-13.4	-17.5	-22.7	-8.9	-10.3	-8.1	-13.5	-17.0	-23.7
-6.9	-6.7	-7.5	-13.5	-14.4	-20.2	-6.5	-7.2	-7.3	-13.6	-13.8	-20.8
-7.1	-6.9	-4.9	-10.8	-12.0	-17.6	-6.6	-7.4	-4.8	-10.8	-11.5	-18.2
-9.5	-8.5	-10.2	-16.0	-19.7	-24.4	-8.9	-9.0	-10.0	-16.2	-18.8	-25.2
-9.8	-8.8	-7.5	-13.5	-17.3	-22.3	-9.1	-9.3	-7.3	-13.6	-16.5	-23.0

Table 5-8
Estimated 2012 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 3

				Value Pricing Conditions Tested				
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak	
2	Full	Fixed	Exit	Rate 1	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75
				Rate 2	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.75
				Rate 3	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
				Rate 4	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00

A.M. Peak Period						P.M. Peak Period					
Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact		Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact	
Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks
-7.8	-5.8	-5.4	-13.9	-13.2	-19.7	-6.9	-5.8	-4.4	-14.0	-11.4	-19.8
-7.9	-5.9	-3.6	-11.1	-11.5	-17.0	-7.1	-5.9	-2.9	-11.2	-10.0	-17.1
-10.6	-6.9	-7.5	-16.3	-18.1	-23.2	-9.8	-6.8	-6.1	-16.7	-15.8	-23.5
-10.8	-7.3	-5.4	-13.9	-16.2	-21.2	-9.9	-7.1	-4.4	-14.0	-14.4	-21.1
-6.8	-7.0	-7.9	-13.4	-14.7	-20.4	-6.3	-7.7	-8.1	-13.5	-14.4	-21.2
-7.0	-7.1	-5.2	-10.7	-12.2	-17.8	-6.5	-8.0	-5.3	-10.6	-11.8	-18.6
-9.3	-8.9	-10.7	-15.9	-20.0	-24.8	-8.6	-9.9	-11.0	-16.0	-19.6	-25.9
-9.6	-9.3	-7.9	-13.4	-17.5	-22.7	-8.9	-10.3	-8.1	-13.5	-17.0	-23.7
-6.9	-6.7	-7.5	-13.5	-14.4	-20.2	-6.5	-7.2	-7.3	-13.6	-13.8	-20.8
-7.1	-6.9	-4.9	-10.8	-12.0	-17.6	-6.6	-7.4	-4.8	-10.8	-11.5	-18.2
-9.5	-8.5	-10.2	-16.0	-19.7	-24.4	-8.9	-9.0	-10.0	-16.2	-18.8	-25.2
-9.8	-8.8	-7.5	-13.5	-17.3	-22.3	-9.1	-9.3	-7.3	-13.6	-16.5	-23.0

Table 5-9
Estimated 2012 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 6

				Value Pricing Conditions Tested					
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass		EZPass		Cash	Cash
				Peak	Offpeak	Peak	Offpeak	Peak	Offpeak
2	Urban	Fixed	Both	Rate 1	\$0.75	\$0.00		\$0.75	\$0.75
				Rate 2	0.75	0.25		0.75	0.75
				Rate 3	1.00	0.00		1.00	1.00
				Rate 4	1.00	0.25		1.00	1.00

A.M. Peak Period						P.M. Peak Period						
Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact		Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact		
Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	
Pittsburgh												
Rate 1	-7.0	-4.7	-5.3	-13.6	-12.2	-18.3	-6.2	-4.5	-4.3	-13.6	-10.5	-18.1
Rate 2	-7.1	-4.9	-3.5	-11.1	-10.6	-16.0	-6.3	-4.6	-2.8	-10.9	-9.1	-15.5
Rate 3	-9.5	-5.8	-7.2	-16.0	-16.7	-21.8	-8.6	-5.3	-5.9	-16.2	-14.6	-21.5
Rate 4	-9.6	-6.2	-5.3	-13.6	-14.9	-19.8	-8.8	-5.5	-4.3	-13.6	-13.1	-19.1
Philadelphia												
Rate 1	-6.4	-6.6	-7.8	-13.2	-14.2	-19.8	-6.1	-7.0	-8.1	-13.1	-14.2	-20.1
Rate 2	-6.5	-6.8	-5.2	-10.5	-11.7	-17.2	-6.3	-7.3	-5.3	-10.3	-11.6	-17.5
Rate 3	-8.7	-8.4	-10.7	-15.7	-19.4	-24.1	-8.4	-9.1	-10.9	-15.5	-19.3	-24.7
Rate 4	-9.0	-8.7	-7.8	-13.2	-16.8	-22.0	-8.6	-9.4	-8.1	-13.1	-16.7	-22.6
Total												
Rate 1	-6.5	-6.1	-7.4	-13.3	-13.8	-19.5	-6.1	-6.2	-7.2	-13.3	-13.4	-19.5
Rate 2	-6.7	-6.3	-4.8	-10.6	-11.5	-16.9	-6.3	-6.4	-4.7	-10.5	-11.0	-16.9
Rate 3	-8.9	-7.7	-10.0	-15.8	-18.9	-23.5	-8.4	-7.9	-9.8	-15.8	-18.3	-23.7
Rate 4	-9.1	-8.1	-7.4	-13.3	-16.5	-21.4	-8.7	-8.2	-7.2	-13.3	-15.9	-21.5

Table 5-10
Estimated 2012 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 9

				Value Pricing Conditions Tested				
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak	
2	Urban	Fixed	Exit	Rate 1	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75
				Rate 2	0.75	0.00	1.00	1.00
				Rate 3	0.50	0.00	1.25	1.25
				Rate 4	0.75	0.00	1.50	1.50

A.M. Peak Period						P.M. Peak Period					
Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact		Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact	
Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks
-6.7	-4.7	-4.2	-11.6	-10.9	-16.3	-6.3	-5.0	-3.3	-11.8	-9.6	-16.7
-9.6	-6.4	-6.5	-14.4	-16.1	-20.8	-9.0	-6.0	-5.0	-14.7	-14.1	-20.7
-10.0	-6.1	-4.5	-12.8	-14.6	-19.0	-10.0	-5.4	-3.6	-13.0	-13.6	-18.4
-12.9	-7.6	-7.0	-15.8	-19.8	-23.4	-12.6	-7.3	-5.5	-15.8	-18.1	-23.0
-5.2	-5.6	-6.5	-11.4	-11.8	-17.0	-5.0	-6.3	-6.5	-11.3	-11.5	-17.7
-7.8	-7.9	-9.8	-14.0	-17.5	-21.9	-7.4	-8.8	-9.8	-14.1	-17.2	-23.0
-7.1	-7.4	-6.8	-12.7	-13.9	-20.2	-7.0	-8.1	-6.8	-12.8	-13.8	-21.0
-9.4	-9.7	-10.5	-15.3	-19.9	-24.9	-9.2	-10.8	-10.4	-15.6	-19.6	-26.4
-5.5	-5.4	-6.2	-11.4	-11.6	-16.8	-5.3	-5.9	-5.9	-11.5	-11.1	-17.4
-8.1	-7.5	-9.2	-14.1	-17.3	-21.6	-7.7	-8.0	-8.8	-14.3	-16.5	-22.3
-7.6	-7.1	-6.5	-12.8	-14.0	-19.9	-7.6	-7.3	-6.1	-12.9	-13.7	-20.2
-10.0	-9.2	-9.9	-15.4	-19.9	-24.6	-9.9	-9.8	-9.4	-15.7	-19.3	-25.4

Table 5-11
Estimated 2012 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 15

				Value Pricing Conditions Tested				
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak	
2	Full	Fixed	Exit	Rate 1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75
				Rate 2	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
				Rate 3	0.00	0.00	1.25	1.25
				Rate 4	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50

A.M. Peak Period						P.M. Peak Period					
Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact		Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact	
Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks
-4.9	-2.7	0.0	0.0	-4.9	-2.7	-5.1	-2.9	0.0	0.0	-5.1	-2.9
-6.5	-3.4	0.0	0.0	-6.5	-3.4	-7.1	-3.1	0.0	0.0	-7.1	-3.1
-7.9	-4.1	0.0	0.0	-7.9	-4.1	-8.5	-3.6	0.0	0.0	-8.5	-3.6
-9.1	-4.8	0.0	0.0	-9.1	-4.8	-10.0	-5.2	0.0	0.0	-10.0	-5.2
-2.6	-3.4	0.0	0.0	-2.6	-3.4	-2.8	-3.9	0.0	0.0	-2.8	-3.9
-3.4	-4.5	0.0	0.0	-3.4	-4.5	-3.7	-5.0	0.0	0.0	-3.7	-5.0
-4.1	-5.6	0.0	0.0	-4.1	-5.6	-4.4	-6.3	0.0	0.0	-4.4	-6.3
-4.7	-6.7	0.0	0.0	-4.7	-6.7	-5.0	-7.5	0.0	0.0	-5.0	-7.5
-3.0	-3.2	0.0	0.0	-3.0	-3.2	-3.2	-3.6	0.0	0.0	-3.2	-3.6
-4.0	-4.2	0.0	0.0	-4.0	-4.2	-4.4	-4.4	0.0	0.0	-4.4	-4.4
-4.7	-5.2	0.0	0.0	-4.7	-5.2	-5.2	-5.5	0.0	0.0	-5.2	-5.5
-5.4	-6.2	0.0	0.0	-5.4	-6.2	-6.1	-6.8	0.0	0.0	-6.1	-6.8

Table 5-12
Estimated 2012 Peak Period Traffic Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 20

						Value Pricing Conditions Tested			
Hours		Area	Discount	Area of Application		EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak
2		Full	Percent	Exit		Rate 1	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
						Rate 2	0.0	0.0	10.0
						Rate 3	0.0	0.0	20.0
						Rate 4	0.0	0.0	30.0

	A.M. Peak Period						P.M. Peak Period					
	Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact		Percent Traffic Diverted		Percent Traffic Shifted		Net Percent Traffic Impact	
	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks	Cars	Trucks
Pittsburgh												
Rate 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Rate 2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.0
Rate 3	-0.8	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.5	0.0	0.0	-0.9	-0.5
Rate 4	-1.4	-1.4	0.0	0.0	-1.4	-1.4	-1.8	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-1.8	-1.0
Philadelphia												
Rate 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate 2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Rate 3	-0.5	-0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.5	-0.9	-0.6	-1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-1.1
Rate 4	-1.0	-1.8	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-1.8	-1.1	-2.0	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-2.0
Total												
Rate 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate 2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Rate 3	-0.6	-0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	-0.9	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.9
Rate 4	-1.1	-1.7	0.0	0.0	-1.1	-1.7	-1.2	-1.7	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-1.7

Table 5-13
Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 1

				Value Pricing Rates Tested																							
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak																				
2	Urban	Fixedincr	Exit																								
				Rate 1	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75																			
				Rate 2	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.75																			
				Rate 3	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00																			
				Rate 4	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00																			

	Existing Condition Weekday Ticket System Revenue							Value Priced Condition Weekday Revenue							Weekday Revenue Impact							Weekday Percent Revenue Impact						
	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand
	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	
Pittsburgh																												
Rate 1	\$61,889	\$12,068	\$73,957	\$44,506	\$73,687	\$118,193	\$192,151	\$81,901	\$16,792	\$98,692	\$49,726	\$76,330	\$126,055	\$224,747	\$20,011	\$4,724	\$24,735	\$5,219	\$2,643	\$7,862	\$32,597	32.3	39.1	33.4	11.7	3.6	6.7	17.0
Rate 2	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	83,229	17,305	100,534	49,950	79,273	129,222	229,757	21,340	5,237	26,577	5,443	5,586	11,029	37,606	34.5	43.4	35.9	12.2	7.6	9.3	19.6
Rate 3	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	86,497	18,289	104,786	51,317	76,982	128,299	233,085	24,608	6,222	30,829	6,810	3,295	10,105	40,934	39.8	51.6	41.7	15.3	4.5	8.5	21.3
Rate 4	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	88,019	18,913	106,932	51,463	80,055	131,518	238,450	26,129	6,845	32,974	6,957	6,368	13,325	46,299	42.2	56.7	44.6	15.6	8.6	11.3	24.1
Philadelphia																												
Rate 1	\$167,464	\$109,729	\$277,193	\$67,087	\$98,338	\$165,425	\$442,618	\$219,714	\$143,771	\$363,485	\$84,888	\$105,353	\$190,241	\$553,726	\$52,251	\$34,042	\$86,292	\$17,801	\$7,016	\$24,817	\$111,109	31.2	31.0	31.1	26.5	7.1	15.0	25.1
Rate 2	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	228,196	152,961	381,156	85,224	113,172	198,396	579,553	60,732	43,231	103,963	18,137	14,835	32,972	136,935	36.3	39.4	37.5	27.0	15.1	19.9	30.9
Rate 3	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	229,184	153,491	382,675	89,800	106,916	196,716	579,391	61,721	43,762	105,483	22,713	8,578	31,291	136,774	36.9	39.9	38.1	33.9	8.7	18.9	30.9
Rate 4	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	238,507	164,097	402,605	90,144	114,909	205,053	607,658	71,044	54,368	125,412	23,057	16,572	39,628	165,040	42.4	49.5	45.2	34.4	16.9	24.0	37.3
Non Urban																												
Rate 1	\$166,935	\$34,931	\$201,866	\$121,518	\$158,383	\$279,901	\$481,767	\$166,935	\$34,931	\$201,866	\$121,518	\$158,383	\$279,901	\$481,767	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate 2	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate 3	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate 4	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
System Wide																												
Rate 1	\$396,288	\$156,728	\$553,016	\$233,111	\$330,408	\$563,519	\$1,116,536	\$468,550	\$195,494	\$664,043	\$256,132	\$340,066	\$596,197	\$1,260,240	\$72,262	\$38,766	\$111,027	\$23,020	\$9,659	\$32,679	\$143,706	18.2	24.7	20.1	9.9	2.9	5.8	12.9
Rate 2	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	478,360	205,197	683,556	256,692	350,828	607,519	1,291,077	82,072	48,468	130,540	23,580	20,421	44,001	174,541	20.7	30.9	23.6	10.1	6.2	7.8	15.6
Rate 3	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	482,616	206,711	689,327	262,635	342,281	604,916	1,294,243	86,329	49,984	136,312	29,523	11,873	41,396	177,708	21.8	31.9	24.6	12.7	3.6	7.3	15.9
Rate 4	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	493,461	217,941	711,403	263,125	353,347	616,472	1,327,875	97,173	61,213	158,386	30,014	22,940	52,953	211,339	24.5	39.1	28.6	12.9	6.9	9.4	18.9

Table 5-14
Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 3

				Value Pricing Rates Tested																															
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application																																
2	Full	Fixedincr	Exit					EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak																								
				Rate 1	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75																											
				Rate 2	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.75																											
				Rate 3	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00																											
				Rate 4	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00																											
Existing Condition Weekday Ticket System Revenue								Value Priced Condition Weekday Revenue								Weekday Revenue Impact								Weekday Percent Revenue Impact											
PC				CV				Grand				PC				CV				Grand				PC				CV				Grand			
Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total							
Pittsburgh																																			
Rate 1	\$61,889	\$12,068	\$73,957	\$44,506	\$73,687	\$118,193	\$192,151	\$81,901	\$16,792	\$98,692	\$49,726	\$76,330	\$126,055	\$224,747	\$20,011	\$4,724	\$24,735	\$5,219	\$2,643	\$7,862	\$32,597	32.3	39.1	33.4	11.7	3.6	6.7	17.0							
Rate 2	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	83,229	17,305	100,534	49,950	79,273	129,222	229,757	21,340	5,237	26,577	5,443	5,586	11,029	37,606	34.5	43.4	35.9	12.2	7.6	9.3	19.6							
Rate 3	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	86,497	18,289	104,786	51,317	76,982	128,299	233,085	24,608	6,222	30,829	6,810	3,295	10,105	40,934	39.8	51.6	41.7	15.3	4.5	8.5	21.3							
Rate 4	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	88,019	18,913	106,932	51,463	80,055	131,518	238,450	26,129	6,845	32,974	6,957	6,368	13,325	46,299	42.2	56.7	44.6	15.6	8.6	11.3	24.1							
Philadelphia																																			
Rate 1	\$167,464	\$109,729	\$277,193	\$67,087	\$98,338	\$165,425	\$442,618	\$219,714	\$143,771	\$363,485	\$84,888	\$105,353	\$190,241	\$553,726	\$52,251	\$34,042	\$86,292	\$17,801	\$7,016	\$24,817	\$111,109	31.2	31.0	31.1	26.5	7.1	15.0	25.1							
Rate 2	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	228,196	152,961	381,156	85,224	113,172	198,396	579,553	60,732	43,231	103,963	18,137	14,835	32,972	136,935	36.3	39.4	37.5	27.0	15.1	19.9	30.9							
Rate 3	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	229,184	153,491	382,675	89,800	106,916	196,716	579,391	61,721	43,762	105,483	22,713	8,578	31,291	136,774	36.9	39.9	38.1	33.9	8.7	18.9	30.9							
Rate 4	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	238,507	164,097	402,605	90,144	114,909	205,053	607,658	71,044	54,368	125,412	23,057	16,572	39,628	165,040	42.4	49.5	45.2	34.4	16.9	24.0	37.3							
Non Urban																																			
Rate 1	\$166,935	\$34,931	\$201,866	\$121,518	\$158,383	\$279,901	\$481,767	\$219,198	\$45,952	\$265,150	\$147,057	\$167,072	\$314,129	\$579,279	\$52,263	\$11,021	\$63,284	\$25,539	\$8,689	\$34,228	\$97,512	31.3	31.6	31.3	21.0	5.5	12.2	20.2							
Rate 2	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	226,382	48,753	275,135	147,548	176,858	324,406	599,542	59,447	13,822	73,269	26,030	18,475	44,505	117,775	35.6	39.6	36.3	21.4	11.7	15.9	24.4							
Rate 3	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	229,325	49,162	278,487	154,208	169,118	323,325	601,813	62,390	14,231	76,621	32,690	10,735	43,424	120,046	37.4	40.7	38.0	26.9	6.8	15.5	24.9							
Rate 4	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	237,264	52,406	289,670	154,633	179,165	333,797	623,468	70,329	17,475	87,804	33,115	20,782	53,896	141,701	42.1	50.0	43.5	27.3	13.1	19.3	29.4							
System Wide																																			
Rate 1	\$396,288	\$156,728	\$553,016	\$233,111	\$330,408	\$563,519	\$1,116,536	\$520,813	\$206,515	\$727,327	\$281,671	\$348,755	\$630,425	\$1,357,752	\$124,525	\$49,787	\$174,311	\$48,559	\$18,348	\$66,907	\$241,218	31.4	31.8	31.5	20.8	5.6	11.9	21.6							
Rate 2	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	537,807	219,019	756,825	282,722	369,303	652,024	1,408,852	141,519	62,290	203,809	49,610	38,896	88,506	292,316	35.7	39.7	36.9	21.3	11.8	15.7	26.2							
Rate 3	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	545,006	220,942	765,948	295,325	353,016	648,340	1,414,289	148,719	64,215	212,933	62,213	22,608	84,820	297,754	37.5	41.0	38.5	26.7	6.8	15.1	26.7							
Rate 4	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	563,790	235,416	799,207	296,240	374,129	670,368	1,469,576	167,502	78,688	246,190	63,129	43,722	106,849	353,040	42.3	50.2	44.5	27.1	13.2	19.0	31.6							

Table 5-15
Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 6

				Value Pricing Rates Tested																											
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak																								
2	Urban	Fixedincr	Both	Rate 1	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75																							
				Rate 2	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.75																							
				Rate 3	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00																							
				Rate 4	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00																							
Existing Condition Weekday Ticket System Revenue								Value Priced Condition Weekday Revenue								Weekday Revenue Impact								Weekday Percent Revenue Impact							
PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand				
Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total				
Pittsburgh																															
Rate 1	\$61,889	\$12,068	\$73,957	\$44,506	\$73,687	\$118,193	\$192,151	\$88,806	\$19,126	\$107,932	\$52,252	\$77,380	\$129,630	\$237,562	\$26,917	\$7,058	\$33,975	\$7,746	\$3,693	\$11,437	\$45,411	43.5	58.5	45.9	17.4	5.0	9.7	23.6			
Rate 2	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	90,911	19,494	110,404	52,514	81,602	134,115	244,521	29,022	7,426	36,447	8,008	7,915	15,922	52,370	46.9	61.5	49.3	18.0	10.7	13.5	27.3			
Rate 3	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	95,157	21,425	116,582	54,715	78,267	132,982	249,564	33,268	9,357	42,625	10,209	4,580	14,789	57,413	53.8	77.5	57.6	22.9	6.2	12.5	29.9			
Rate 4	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	97,534	21,950	119,484	54,883	82,661	137,543	257,027	35,645	9,882	45,527	10,377	8,974	19,350	64,876	57.6	81.9	61.6	23.3	12.2	16.4	33.8			
Philadelphia																															
Rate 1	\$167,464	\$109,729	\$277,193	\$67,087	\$98,338	\$165,425	\$442,618	\$224,743	\$152,405	\$377,148	\$88,343	\$106,485	\$194,828	\$571,526	\$57,279	\$42,676	\$99,955	\$21,256	\$8,147	\$29,403	\$128,908	34.2	38.9	36.1	31.7	8.3	17.8	29.1			
Rate 2	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	235,917	161,474	397,390	88,755	115,668	204,423	601,815	68,453	51,745	120,197	21,668	17,330	38,998	159,197	40.9	47.2	43.4	32.3	17.6	23.6	36.0			
Rate 3	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	234,889	164,902	399,801	94,017	108,414	202,432	602,222	67,425	55,173	122,608	26,930	10,076	37,007	159,604	40.3	50.3	44.2	40.1	10.2	22.4	36.1			
Rate 4	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	246,995	175,626	422,623	94,454	117,776	212,229	634,852	79,531	65,897	145,430	27,367	19,438	46,804	192,234	47.5	60.1	52.5	40.8	19.8	28.3	43.4			
Non Urban																															
Rate 1	\$166,935	\$34,931	\$201,866	\$121,518	\$158,383	\$279,901	\$481,767	\$166,935	\$34,931	\$201,866	\$121,518	\$158,383	\$279,901	\$481,767	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Rate 2	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Rate 3	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Rate 4	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
System Wide																															
Rate 1	\$396,288	\$156,728	\$553,016	\$233,111	\$330,408	\$563,519	\$1,116,536	\$480,484	\$206,462	\$686,946	\$262,113	\$342,248	\$604,361	\$1,291,307	\$84,196	\$49,734	\$133,930	\$29,002	\$11,840	\$40,842	\$174,772	21.2	31.7	24.2	12.4	3.6	7.2	15.7			
Rate 2	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	493,763	215,899	709,662	262,787	355,653	618,440	1,328,102	97,475	59,171	156,646	29,676	25,245	54,921	211,567	24.6	37.8	28.3	12.7	7.6	9.7	18.9			
Rate 3	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	496,981	221,258	718,239	270,250	345,064	615,314	1,333,553	100,693	64,530	165,223	37,139	14,656	51,795	217,018	25.4	41.2	29.9	15.9	4.4	9.2	19.4			
Rate 4	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	511,464	232,507	743,971	270,855	358,820	629,675	1,373,646	115,176	75,779	190,955	37,744	28,412	66,156	257,111	29.1	48.4	34.5	16.2	8.6	11.7	23.0			

Table 5-16
Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 9

				Value Pricing Rates Tested																				
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak																	
2	Urban	Fixedincr	Exit	Rate 1	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75																
				Rate 2	0.75	0.00	1.00	1.00																
				Rate 3	0.50	0.00	1.25	1.25																
				Rate 4	0.75	0.00	1.50	1.50																

	Existing Condition Weekday Ticket System Revenue							Value Priced Condition Weekday Revenue							Weekday Revenue Impact							Weekday Percent Revenue Impact						
	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand
	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	
Pittsburgh																												
Rate 1	\$61,889	\$12,068	\$73,957	\$44,506	\$73,687	\$118,193	\$192,151	\$81,512	\$16,628	\$98,140	\$49,726	\$75,937	\$125,663	\$223,803	\$19,623	\$4,560	\$24,183	\$5,219	\$2,250	\$7,470	\$31,652	31.7	37.8	32.7	11.7	3.1	6.3	16.5
Rate 2	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	86,088	18,214	104,302	51,317	76,458	127,775	232,077	24,199	6,146	30,345	6,810	2,771	9,581	39,926	39.1	50.9	41.0	15.3	3.8	8.1	20.8
Rate 3	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	88,600	19,559	108,159	52,848	76,209	129,057	237,217	26,711	7,491	34,202	8,342	2,522	10,864	45,066	43.2	62.1	46.2	18.7	3.4	9.2	23.5
Rate 4	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	90,997	21,378	112,374	54,189	76,750	130,939	243,313	29,107	9,310	38,417	9,682	3,063	12,745	51,162	47.0	77.1	51.9	21.8	4.2	10.8	26.6
Philadelphia																												
Rate 1	\$167,464	\$109,729	\$277,193	\$67,087	\$98,338	\$165,425	\$442,618	\$217,562	\$140,890	\$358,452	\$84,888	\$103,872	\$188,761	\$547,213	\$50,098	\$31,161	\$81,259	\$17,801	\$5,535	\$23,336	\$104,595	29.9	28.4	29.3	26.5	5.6	14.1	23.6
Rate 2	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	226,935	151,216	378,151	89,800	105,589	195,390	573,541	59,471	41,487	100,958	22,713	7,252	29,965	\$130,923	35.5	37.8	36.4	33.9	7.4	18.1	29.6
Rate 3	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	227,860	156,988	384,848	94,333	104,398	198,731	583,578	60,397	47,258	107,655	27,245	6,061	33,306	140,961	36.1	43.1	38.8	40.6	6.2	20.1	31.8
Rate 4	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	230,653	167,825	398,478	97,954	106,133	204,087	602,565	63,190	58,096	121,285	30,867	7,796	38,662	159,948	37.7	52.9	43.8	46.0	7.9	23.4	36.1
Non Urban																												
Rate 1	\$166,935	\$34,931	\$201,866	\$121,518	\$158,383	\$279,901	\$481,767	\$166,935	\$34,931	\$201,866	\$121,518	\$158,383	\$279,901	\$481,767	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate 2	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate 3	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate 4	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
System Wide																												
Rate 1	\$396,288	\$156,728	\$553,016	\$233,111	\$330,408	\$563,519	\$1,116,536	\$466,009	\$192,449	\$658,458	\$256,132	\$338,192	\$594,325	\$1,252,783	\$69,721	\$35,721	\$105,442	\$23,020	\$7,785	\$30,806	\$136,247	17.6	22.8	19.1	9.9	2.4	5.5	12.2
Rate 2	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	479,958	204,361	684,319	262,635	340,430	603,066	1,287,385	83,670	47,633	131,303	29,523	10,023	39,546	170,849	21.1	30.4	23.7	12.7	3.0	7.0	15.3
Rate 3	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	483,395	211,478	694,873	268,699	338,990	607,689	1,302,562	87,108	54,749	141,857	35,587	8,583	44,170	186,027	22.0	34.9	25.7	15.3	2.6	7.8	16.7
Rate 4	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	488,585	224,134	712,718	273,661	341,266	614,927	1,327,645	92,297	67,406	159,702	40,549	10,859	51,407	211,110	23.3	43.0	28.9	17.4	3.3	9.1	18.9

Table 5-17
Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 15

Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application		Value Pricing Rates Tested			
					EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak
					Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 3	Rate 4
2	Full	Fixedinc	Exit		\$0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
					0.00	0.00	1.25	1.25
					0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50

	Existing Condition Weekday Ticket System Revenue							Value Priced Condition Weekday Revenue							Weekday Revenue Impact							Weekday Percent Revenue Impact						
	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand
	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total
Pittsburgh																												
Rate 1	\$61,889	\$12,068	\$73,957	\$44,506	\$73,687	\$118,193	\$192,151	\$80,667	\$15,586	\$96,254	\$50,660	\$73,687	\$124,347	\$220,600	\$18,778	\$3,518	\$22,296	\$6,153	\$0	\$6,153	\$28,450	30.3	29.2	30.1	13.8	0.0	5.2	14.8
Rate 2	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	84,684	16,909	101,593	52,507	73,687	126,194	227,786	22,795	4,841	27,636	8,000	0	8,000	35,636	36.8	40.1	37.4	18.0	0.0	6.8	18.5
Rate 3	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	87,527	18,320	105,847	54,218	73,687	127,905	233,752	25,638	6,252	31,890	9,711	0	9,711	41,601	41.4	51.8	43.1	21.8	0.0	8.2	21.7
Rate 4	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	89,258	19,785	109,044	55,756	73,687	129,443	238,486	27,369	7,717	35,086	11,249	0	11,249	46,336	44.2	63.9	47.4	25.3	0.0	9.5	24.1
Philadelphia																												
Rate 1	\$167,464	\$109,729	\$277,193	\$67,087	\$98,338	\$165,425	\$442,618	\$213,000	\$131,257	\$344,257	\$86,657	\$98,338	\$184,995	\$529,251	\$45,536	\$21,528	\$67,064	\$19,570	\$0	\$19,570	\$86,634	27.2	19.6	24.2	29.2	0.0	11.8	19.6
Rate 2	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	219,588	138,547	358,135	92,029	98,338	190,367	548,502	52,125	28,817	80,942	24,942	0	24,942	\$105,884	31.1	26.3	29.2	37.2	0.0	15.1	23.9
Rate 3	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	222,548	145,869	368,417	97,184	98,338	195,521	563,938	55,085	36,140	91,224	30,097	0	30,097	121,321	32.9	32.9	32.9	44.9	0.0	18.2	27.4
Rate 4	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	222,451	153,101	375,551	101,325	98,338	199,662	575,214	54,987	43,371	98,359	34,238	0	34,238	132,596	32.8	39.5	35.5	51.0	0.0	20.7	30.0
Non Urban																												
Rate 1	\$166,935	\$34,931	\$201,866	\$121,518	\$158,383	\$279,901	\$481,767	\$213,665	\$42,151	\$255,816	\$149,375	\$158,383	\$307,758	\$563,574	\$46,730	\$7,220	\$53,950	\$27,857	\$0	\$27,857	\$81,807	28.0	20.7	26.7	22.9	0.0	10.0	17.0
Rate 2	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	221,382	44,636	266,018	157,161	158,383	315,544	581,562	54,447	9,705	64,152	35,643	0	35,643	99,795	32.6	27.8	31.8	29.3	0.0	12.7	20.7
Rate 3	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	225,611	47,157	272,768	164,590	158,383	322,973	595,741	58,676	12,226	70,902	43,072	0	43,072	113,974	35.1	35.0	35.1	35.4	0.0	15.4	23.7
Rate 4	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	226,810	49,671	276,481	170,724	158,383	329,107	605,588	59,875	14,740	74,615	49,206	0	49,206	123,821	35.9	42.2	37.0	40.5	0.0	17.6	25.7
System Wide																												
Rate 1	\$396,288	\$156,728	\$553,016	\$233,111	\$330,408	\$563,519	\$1,116,536	\$507,332	\$188,994	\$696,327	\$286,692	\$330,408	\$617,100	\$1,313,425	\$111,044	\$32,266	\$143,310	\$53,580	\$0	\$53,580	\$196,891	28.0	20.6	25.9	23.0	0.0	9.5	17.6
Rate 2	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	525,654	200,092	725,746	301,697	330,408	632,105	1,357,850	129,367	43,363	172,730	68,585	0	68,585	241,315	32.6	27.7	31.2	29.4	0.0	12.2	21.6
Rate 3	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	535,686	211,346	747,032	315,992	330,408	646,399	1,393,431	139,399	54,618	194,016	82,880	0	82,880	276,896	35.2	34.8	35.1	35.6	0.0	14.7	24.8
Rate 4	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	538,519	222,557	761,076	327,805	330,408	658,212	1,419,288	142,231	65,828	208,060	94,693	0	94,693	302,753	35.9	42.0	37.6	40.6	0.0	16.8	27.1

Table 5-18

Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing

Scenario 20

	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak
Rate 1	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Rate 2	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
Rate 3	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0
Rate 4	0.0	0.0	30.0	30.0

Table 5-19
Estimated 2012 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 1

		Value Priced Rates Tested																			
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application		EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak													
2	Urban	Fixedincr	Exit		Rate 1	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75												
					Rate 2	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.75												
					Rate 3	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00												
					Rate 4	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00												

	Existing Condition Weekday Ticket System Revenue								Value Priced Condition Weekday Revenue								Weekday Revenue Impact								Weekday Percent Revenue Impact							
	PC				CV				Grand	PC				CV				Grand	PC				CV				Grand					
	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total			Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total			Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total							
Pittsburgh																																
Rate 1	\$74,205	\$20,522	\$94,727	\$61,945	\$102,104	\$164,049	\$258,776	\$101,447	\$27,575	\$129,022	\$69,745	\$105,989	\$175,734	\$304,757	\$27,242	\$7,053	\$34,296	\$7,800	\$3,885	\$11,685	\$45,981	36.7	34.4	36.2	12.6	3.8	7.1	17.8				
Rate 2	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	103,104	29,112	132,215	69,965	110,852	180,816	313,031	28,898	8,590	37,488	8,019	8,748	16,767	54,255	38.9	41.9	39.6	12.9	8.6	10.2	21.0				
Rate 3	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	107,669	29,644	137,313	72,165	106,978	179,143	316,456	33,464	9,122	42,586	10,220	4,874	15,094	57,680	45.1	44.4	45.0	16.5	4.8	9.2	22.3				
Rate 4	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	109,608	31,404	141,013	72,419	111,835	184,254	325,267	35,403	10,883	46,286	10,474	9,731	20,205	66,491	47.7	53.0	48.9	16.9	9.5	12.3	25.7				
Philadelphia																																
Rate 1	\$181,981	\$196,559	\$378,540	\$93,544	\$136,879	\$230,423	\$608,962	\$245,204	\$247,810	\$493,014	\$120,012	\$147,053	\$267,065	\$760,078	\$63,223	\$51,251	\$114,474	\$26,468	\$10,174	\$36,642	\$151,116	34.7	26.1	30.2	28.3	7.4	15.9	24.8				
Rate 2	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	254,639	269,470	524,109	120,512	159,651	280,163	804,272	72,658	72,912	145,569	26,968	22,772	49,740	195,309	39.9	37.1	38.5	28.8	16.6	21.6	32.1				
Rate 3	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	257,020	261,524	518,544	127,464	149,357	276,821	795,365	75,039	64,965	140,004	33,921	12,478	46,399	186,403	41.2	33.1	37.0	36.3	9.1	20.1	30.6				
Rate 4	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	267,365	285,175	552,540	127,910	162,178	290,088	842,629	85,385	88,616	174,001	34,366	25,299	59,666	233,666	46.9	45.1	46.0	36.7	18.5	25.9	38.4				
Non Urban																																
Rate 1	\$209,670	\$61,828	\$271,498	\$165,143	\$213,817	\$378,960	\$650,458	\$209,670	\$61,828	\$271,498	\$165,143	\$213,817	\$378,960	\$650,458	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Rate 2	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Rate 3	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
Rate 4	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0				
System Wide																																
Rate 1	\$465,856	\$278,909	\$744,765	\$320,632	\$452,800	\$773,432	\$1,518,196	\$556,321	\$337,213	\$893,534	\$354,900	\$466,859	\$821,759	\$1,715,293	\$90,465	\$58,304	\$148,770	\$34,268	\$14,059	\$48,327	\$197,097	19.4	20.9	20.0	10.7	3.1	6.2	13.0				
Rate 2	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	567,413	360,410	927,822	355,620	484,320	839,939	1,767,761	101,556	81,502	183,057	34,987	31,520	66,507	249,564	21.8	29.2	24.6	10.9	7.0	8.6	16.4				
Rate 3	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	574,359	352,996	927,355	364,772	470,152	834,924	1,762,279	108,503	74,087	182,590	44,141	17,352	61,493	244,083	23.3	26.6	24.5	13.8	3.8	8.0	16.1				
Rate 4	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	586,643	378,407	965,051	365,472	487,830	853,302	1,818,354	120,788	99,499	220,287	44,840	35,030	79,871	300,157	25.9	35.7	29.6	14.0	7.7	10.3	19.8				

Table 5-20
Estimated 2012 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 3

				Value Priced Rates Tested																					
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak																		
2	Full	Fixedincr	Exit	Rate 1	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75																	
				Rate 2	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.75																	
				Rate 3	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00																	
				Rate 4	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00																	

	Existing Condition Weekday Ticket System Revenue								Value Priced Condition Weekday Revenue								Weekday Revenue Impact								Weekday Percent Revenue Impact							
	PC				CV				PC				CV				PC				CV				PC				CV			
	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Grand Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Grand Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Grand Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Grand Total
Pittsburgh																																
Rate 1	\$74,205	\$20,522	\$94,727		\$61,945	\$102,104	\$164,049	\$258,776	\$101,447	\$27,575	\$129,022		\$69,745	\$105,989	\$175,734	\$304,757	\$27,242	\$7,053	\$34,296		\$7,800	\$3,885	\$11,685	\$45,981	36.7	34.4	36.2		12.6	3.8	7.1	17.8
Rate 2	74,205	20,522	94,727		61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	103,104	29,112	132,215		69,965	110,852	180,816	313,031	28,898	8,590	37,488		8,019	8,748	16,767	54,255	38.9	41.9	39.6		12.9	8.6	10.2	21.0
Rate 3	74,205	20,522	94,727		61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	107,669	29,644	137,313		72,165	106,978	179,143	316,456	33,464	9,122	42,586		10,220	4,874	15,094	57,680	45.1	44.4	45.0		16.5	4.8	9.2	22.3
Rate 4	74,205	20,522	94,727		61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	109,608	31,404	141,013		72,419	111,835	184,254	325,267	35,403	10,883	46,286		10,474	9,731	20,205	66,491	47.7	53.0	48.9		16.9	9.5	12.3	25.7
Philadelphia																																
Rate 1	\$181,981	\$196,559	\$378,540		\$93,544	\$136,879	\$230,423	\$608,962	\$245,204	\$247,810	\$493,014		\$120,012	\$147,053	\$267,065	\$760,078	\$63,223	\$51,251	\$114,474		\$26,468	\$10,174	\$36,642	\$151,116	34.7	26.1	30.2		28.3	7.4	15.9	24.8
Rate 2	181,981	196,559	378,540		93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	254,639	269,470	524,109		120,512	159,651	280,163	804,272	72,658	72,912	145,569		26,968	22,772	49,740	195,309	39.9	37.1	38.5		28.8	16.6	21.6	32.1
Rate 3	181,981	196,559	378,540		93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	257,020	261,524	518,544		127,464	149,357	276,821	795,365	75,039	64,965	140,004		33,921	12,478	46,399	186,403	41.2	33.1	37.0		36.3	9.1	20.1	30.6
Rate 4	181,981	196,559	378,540		93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	267,365	285,175	552,540		127,910	162,178	290,088	842,629	85,385	88,616	174,001		34,366	25,299	59,666	233,666	46.9	45.1	46.0		36.7	18.5	25.9	38.4
Non Urban																																
Rate 1	\$209,670	\$61,828	\$271,498		\$165,143	\$213,817	\$378,960	\$650,458	\$283,284	\$78,171	\$361,455		\$202,165	\$226,210	\$428,375	\$789,830	\$73,614	\$16,343	\$89,957		\$37,022	\$12,393	\$49,415	\$139,372	35.1	26.4	33.1		22.4	5.8	13.0	21.4
Rate 2	209,670	61,828	271,498		165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	292,421	84,835	377,256		202,765	241,612	444,377	821,632	82,751	23,007	105,758		37,622	27,795	65,417	171,174	39.5	37.2	39.0		22.8	13.0	17.3	26.3
Rate 3	209,670	61,828	271,498		165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	297,899	82,626	380,525		212,750	229,186	441,935	822,461	88,229	20,798	109,027		47,607	15,369	62,975	172,003	42.1	33.6	40.2		28.8	7.2	16.6	26.4
Rate 4	209,670	61,828	271,498		165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	308,014	89,924	397,938		213,347	244,739	458,087	856,025	98,344	28,096	126,440		48,204	30,922	79,127	205,567	46.9	45.4	46.6		29.2	14.5	20.9	31.6
System Wide																																
Rate 1	\$465,856	\$278,909	\$744,765		\$320,632	\$452,800	\$773,432	\$1,518,196	\$629,935	\$353,556	\$983,491		\$391,922	\$479,252	\$871,174	\$1,854,665	\$164,079	\$74,647	\$238,727		\$71,290	\$26,452	\$97,742	\$336,469	35.2	26.8	32.1		22.2	5.8	12.6	22.2
Rate 2	465,856	278,909	744,765		320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	650,164	383,417	1,033,580		393,242	512,115	905,356	1,938,935	184,307	104,509	288,815		72,609	59,315	131,924	420,738	39.6	37.5	38.8		22.6	13.1	17.1	27.7
Rate 3	465,856	278,909	744,765		320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	662,588	373,794	1,036,382		412,379	485,521	897,899	1,934,282	196,732	94,885	291,617		91,748	32,721	124,468	416,086	42.2	34.0	39.2		28.6	7.2	16.1	27.4
Rate 4	465,856	278,909	744,765		320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	684,987	406,503	1,091,491		413,676	518,752	932,429	2,023,921	219,132	127,595	346,727		93,044	65,952	158,998	505,724	47.0	45.7	46.6		29.0	14.6	20.6	33.3

Table 5-21
Estimated 2012 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 6

				Value Priced Rates Tested																					
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak																		
2	Urban	Fixedincr	Both	Rate 1	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75																	
				Rate 2	0.75	0.25	0.75	0.75																	
				Rate 3	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00																	
				Rate 4	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.00																	

	Existing Condition Weekday Ticket System Revenue								Value Priced Condition Weekday Revenue								Weekday Revenue Impact								Weekday Percent Revenue Impact							
	PC				CV				PC				CV				PC				CV				PC				CV			
	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Grand Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Grand Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Grand Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Grand Total
Pittsburgh																																
Rate 1	\$74,205	\$20,522	\$94,727		\$61,945	\$102,104	\$164,049	\$258,776	\$110,952	\$30,781	\$141,733		\$73,321	\$107,404	\$180,725	\$322,458	\$36,747	\$10,259	\$47,006		\$11,376	\$5,300	\$16,676		\$63,682	49.5	50.0	49.6	18.4	5.2	10.2	24.6
Rate 2	74,205	20,522	94,727		61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	113,596	32,354	145,950		73,561	114,078	187,639	333,589	39,391	11,832	51,223		11,616	11,974	23,590		74,813	53.1	57.7	54.1	18.8	11.7	14.4	28.9
Rate 3	74,205	20,522	94,727		61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	119,508	33,952	153,460		76,783	108,856	185,639	339,098	45,303	13,430	58,733		14,838	6,752	21,590		80,322	61.1	65.4	62.0	24.0	6.6	13.2	31.0
Rate 4	74,205	20,522	94,727		61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	123,620	35,945	159,565		77,743	116,718	194,462	354,026	49,415	15,423	64,838		15,798	14,614	30,413		95,250	66.6	75.2	68.4	25.5	14.3	18.5	36.8
Philadelphia																																
Rate 1	\$181,981	\$196,559	\$378,540		\$93,544	\$136,879	\$230,423	\$608,962	\$252,710	\$259,780	\$512,490		\$124,782	\$148,755	\$273,537	\$786,027	\$70,729	\$63,221	\$133,950		\$31,238	\$11,876	\$43,114		\$177,065	38.9	32.2	35.4	33.4	8.7	18.7	29.1
Rate 2	181,981	196,559	378,540		93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	265,237	282,814	548,051		125,392	163,415	288,807	836,858	83,256	86,255	169,511		31,848	26,536	58,384		227,896	45.7	43.9	44.8	34.0	19.4	25.3	37.4
Rate 3	181,981	196,559	378,540		93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	265,352	277,168	542,521		133,387	151,567	284,954	827,475	83,371	80,609	163,981		39,843	14,688	54,531		218,513	45.8	41.0	43.3	42.6	10.7	23.7	35.9
Rate 4	181,981	196,559	378,540		93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	280,406	303,766	584,172		134,533	166,900	301,433	885,604	98,425	107,207	205,632		40,989	30,021	71,010		276,642	54.1	54.5	54.3	43.8	21.9	30.8	45.4
Non Urban																																
Rate 1	\$209,670	\$61,828	\$271,498		\$165,143	\$213,817	\$378,960	\$650,458	\$209,670	\$61,828	\$271,498		\$165,143	\$213,817	\$378,960	\$650,458	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate 2	209,670	61,828	271,498		165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	209,670	61,828	271,498		165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate 3	209,670	61,828	271,498		165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	209,670	61,828	271,498		165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rate 4	209,670	61,828	271,498		165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	209,670	61,828	271,498		165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
System Wide																																
Rate 1	\$465,856	\$278,909	\$744,765		\$320,632	\$452,800	\$773,432	\$1,518,196	\$573,332	\$352,389	\$925,721		\$363,246	\$469,976	\$833,222	\$1,758,943	\$107,476	\$73,480	\$180,956		\$42,614	\$17,176	\$59,790		\$240,746	23.1	26.3	24.3	13.3	3.8	7.7	15.9
Rate 2	465,856	278,909	744,765		320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	588,503	376,996	965,499		364,096	491,310	855,406	1,820,905	122,647	98,087	220,734		43,464	38,510	81,974		302,708	26.3	35.2	29.6	13.6	8.5	10.6	19.9
Rate 3	465,856	278,909	744,765		320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	594,530	372,948	967,478		375,313	474,240	849,553	1,817,031	128,674	94,039	222,713		54,681	21,440	76,121		298,834	27.6	33.7	29.9	17.1	4.7	9.8	19.7
Rate 4	465,856	278,909	744,765		320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	613,696	401,539	1,015,235		377,419	497,435	874,854	1,890,089	147,840	122,630	270,470		56,787	44,635	101,422		371,892	31.7	44.0	36.3	17.7	9.9	13.1	24.5

Table 5-22
Estimated 2012 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 9

Value Priced Rates Tested																																			
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application						EZPass Peak				EZPass Offpeak				Cash Peak				Cash Offpeak														
2	Urban	Fixedincr	Exit					Rate 1	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75	Rate 2	0.75	0.00	1.00	1.00	Rate 3	0.50	0.00	1.25	1.25	Rate 4	0.75	0.00	1.50	1.50								
Existing Condition Weekday Ticket System Revenue								Value Priced Condition Weekday Revenue								Weekday Revenue Impact								Weekday Percent Revenue Impact											
PC				CV				Grand	PC				CV				Grand	PC				CV				Grand	PC				CV				Grand
Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total						
Pittsburgh																																			
Rate 1	\$74,205	\$20,522	\$94,727	\$61,945	\$102,104	\$164,049	\$258,776	\$100,950	\$27,011	\$127,962	\$69,745	\$105,240	\$174,985	\$302,947	\$26,745	\$6,490	\$33,235	\$7,800	\$3,136	\$10,936	\$44,171	36.0	31.6	35.1	12.6	3.1	6.7	17.1							
Rate 2	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	107,149	29,309	136,458	72,165	106,202	178,367	314,825	32,944	8,787	41,731	10,220	4,098	14,318	56,049	44.4	42.8	44.1	16.5	4.0	8.7	21.7							
Rate 3	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	111,202	30,587	141,790	74,354	105,676	180,031	321,820	36,997	10,066	47,063	12,409	3,572	15,981	63,044	49.9	49.0	49.7	20.0	3.5	9.7	24.4							
Rate 4	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	115,201	33,141	148,342	76,368	106,617	182,985	331,327	40,996	12,620	53,615	14,423	4,513	18,936	72,551	55.2	61.5	56.6	23.3	4.4	11.5	28.0							
Philadelphia																																			
Rate 1	\$181,981	\$196,559	\$378,540	\$93,544	\$136,879	\$230,423	\$608,962	\$242,780	\$240,807	\$483,587	\$120,012	\$144,862	\$264,874	\$748,460	\$60,799	\$44,248	\$105,047	\$26,468	\$7,983	\$34,451	\$139,498	33.4	22.5	27.8	28.3	5.8	15.0	22.9							
Rate 2	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	254,505	255,873	510,378	127,464	147,373	274,837	785,215	72,524	59,314	131,838	33,921	10,494	44,415	\$176,253	39.9	30.2	34.8	36.3	7.7	19.3	28.9							
Rate 3	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	257,577	258,300	515,877	134,243	145,596	279,839	795,716	75,596	61,741	137,337	40,699	8,717	49,416	186,753	41.5	31.4	36.3	43.5	6.4	21.4	30.7							
Rate 4	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	262,815	273,980	536,795	140,355	148,103	288,458	825,253	80,835	77,421	158,256	46,811	11,224	58,035	216,291	44.4	39.4	41.8	50.0	8.2	25.2	35.5							
Non Urban																																			
Rate 1	\$209,670	\$61,828	\$271,498	\$165,143	\$213,817	\$378,960	\$650,458	\$209,670	\$61,828	\$271,498	\$165,143	\$213,817	\$378,960	\$650,458	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
Rate 2	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
Rate 3	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
Rate 4	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0							
System Wide																																			
Rate 1	\$465,856	\$278,909	\$744,765	\$320,632	\$452,800	\$773,432	\$1,518,196	\$553,400	\$329,646	\$883,047	\$354,900	\$463,919	\$818,819	\$1,701,865	\$87,544	\$50,738	\$138,282	\$34,268	\$11,119	\$45,387	\$183,669	18.8	18.2	18.6	10.7	2.5	5.9	12.1							
Rate 2	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	571,324	347,010	918,334	364,772	467,392	832,164	1,750,498	105,468	68,101	173,569	44,141	14,592	58,733	232,302	22.6	24.4	23.3	13.8	3.2	7.6	15.3							
Rate 3	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	578,449	350,715	929,165	373,740	465,089	838,830	1,767,994	112,593	71,807	184,400	53,108	12,289	65,397	249,797	24.2	25.7	24.8	16.6	2.7	8.5	16.5							
Rate 4	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	587,686	368,949	956,635	381,866	468,537	850,403	1,807,038	121,831	90,041	211,871	61,234	15,737	76,971	288,842	26.2	32.3	28.4	19.1	3.5	10.0	19.0							

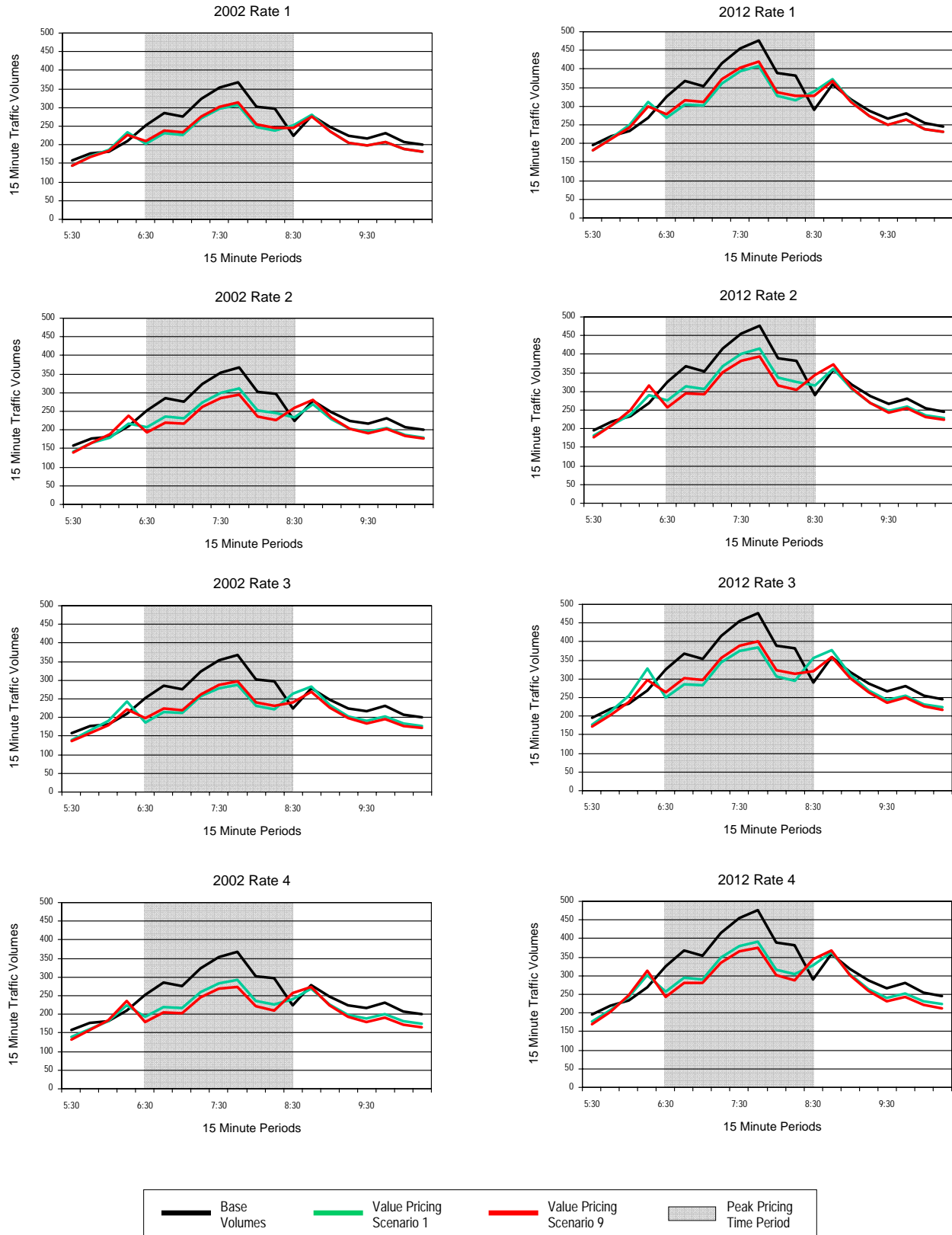
Table 5-23
Estimated 2012 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 15

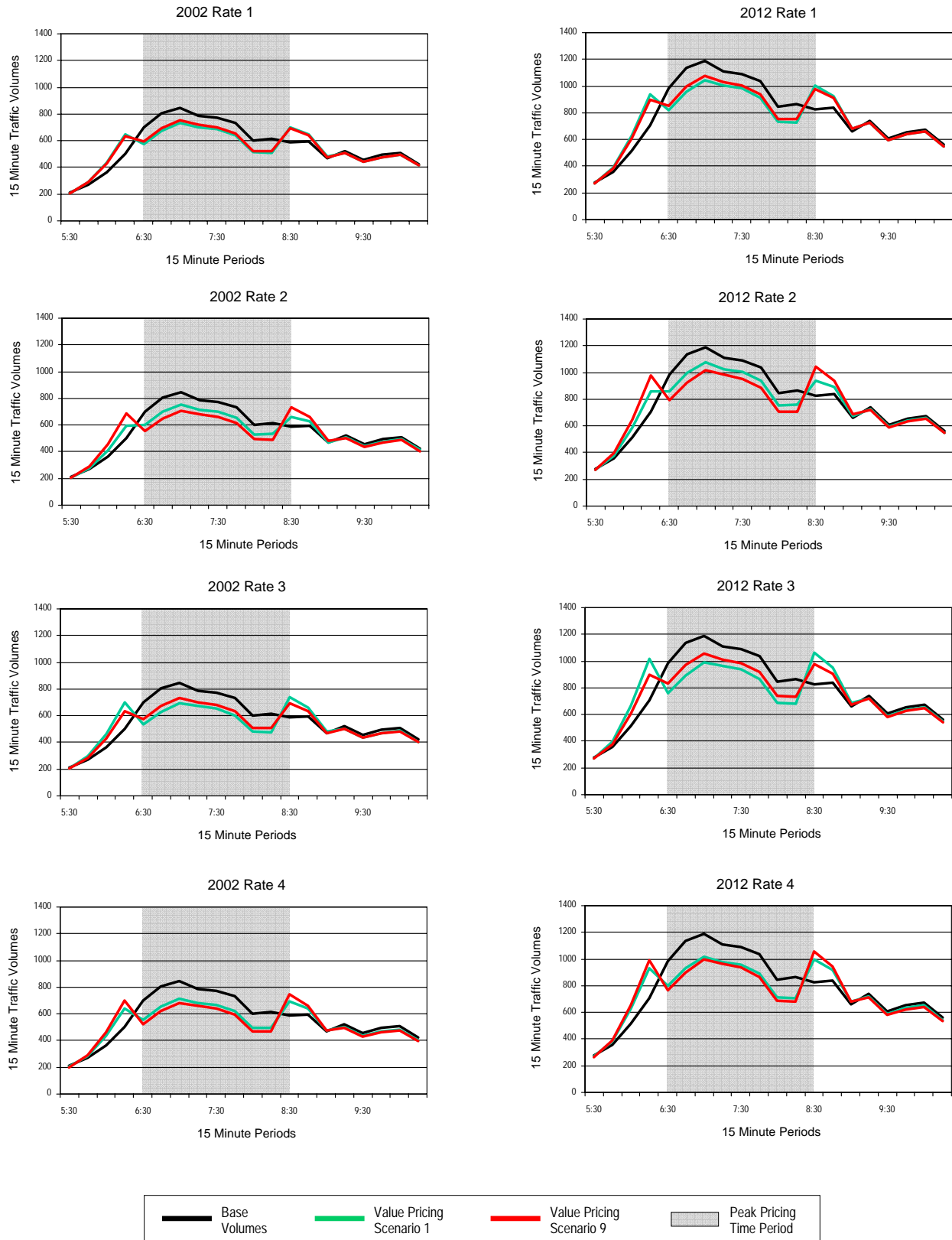
				Value Priced Rates Tested																											
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application																												
2	Full	Fixedincr	Exit	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak																								
				Rate 1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75																							
				Rate 2	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00																							
				Rate 3	0.00	0.00	1.25	1.25																							
				Rate 4	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50																							
Existing Condition Weekday Ticket System Revenue								Value Priced Condition Weekday Revenue								Weekday Revenue Impact								Weekday Percent Revenue Impact							
PC			CV			Grand	Total	PC			CV			Grand	Total	PC			CV			Grand	Total	PC			CV			Grand	Total
Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total			Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total			Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total			Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total		
Pittsburgh																															
Rate 1	\$74,205	\$20,522	\$94,727	\$61,945	\$102,104	\$164,049	\$258,776	\$99,908	\$24,757	\$124,665	\$70,994	\$102,104	\$173,098	\$297,763	\$25,703	\$4,236	\$29,938	\$9,049	\$0	\$9,049	\$38,987	34.6	20.6	31.6	14.6	0.0	5.5	15.1			
Rate 2	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	105,387	26,346	131,732	73,765	102,104	175,869	307,601	31,181	5,824	37,005	11,820	0	11,820	48,825	42.0	28.4	39.1	19.1	0.0	7.2	18.9			
Rate 3	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	109,841	28,020	137,861	76,289	102,104	178,392	316,253	35,636	7,498	43,134	14,343	0	14,343	57,477	48.0	36.5	45.5	23.2	0.0	8.7	22.2			
Rate 4	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	113,016	29,800	142,816	78,533	102,104	180,637	323,453	38,811	9,279	48,090	16,587	0	16,587	64,677	52.3	45.2	50.8	26.8	0.0	10.1	25.0			
Philadelphia																															
Rate 1	\$181,981	\$196,559	\$378,540	\$93,544	\$136,879	\$230,423	\$608,962	\$237,731	\$219,837	\$457,568	\$122,518	\$136,879	\$259,397	\$716,965	\$55,750	\$23,279	\$79,029	\$28,974	\$0	\$28,974	\$108,003	30.6	11.8	20.9	31.0	0.0	12.6	17.7			
Rate 2	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	246,324	227,700	474,024	130,662	136,879	267,541	741,565	64,343	31,141	95,485	37,118	0	37,118	\$132,603	35.4	15.8	25.2	39.7	0.0	16.1	21.8			
Rate 3	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	251,605	235,601	487,206	138,102	136,879	274,981	762,187	69,624	39,043	108,667	44,559	0	44,559	153,225	38.3	19.9	28.7	47.6	0.0	19.3	25.2			
Rate 4	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	253,515	243,443	496,958	145,043	136,879	281,922	778,880	71,534	46,884	118,418	51,499	0	51,499	169,918	39.3	23.9	31.3	55.1	0.0	22.3	27.9			
Non Urban																															
Rate 1	\$209,670	\$61,828	\$271,498	\$165,143	\$213,817	\$378,960	\$650,458	\$276,235	\$69,706	\$345,941	\$205,317	\$213,817	\$419,134	\$765,074	\$66,565	\$7,878	\$74,443	\$40,174	\$0	\$40,174	\$114,616	31.7	12.7	27.4	24.3	0.0	10.6	17.6			
Rate 2	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	287,750	72,414	360,164	216,795	213,817	430,612	790,775	78,080	10,586	88,666	51,652	0	51,652	140,317	37.2	17.1	32.7	31.3	0.0	13.6	21.6			
Rate 3	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	295,722	75,160	370,882	227,316	213,817	441,133	812,015	86,052	13,332	99,384	62,173	0	62,173	161,557	41.0	21.6	36.6	37.6	0.0	16.4	24.8			
Rate 4	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	299,901	77,921	377,821	237,013	213,817	450,830	828,651	90,231	16,093	106,323	71,870	0	71,870	178,193	43.0	26.0	39.2	43.5	0.0	19.0	27.4			
System Wide																															
Rate 1	\$465,856	\$278,909	\$744,765	\$320,632	\$452,800	\$773,432	\$1,518,196	\$613,874	\$314,300	\$928,174	\$398,829	\$452,800	\$851,629	\$1,779,802	\$148,018	\$35,393	\$183,410	\$78,197	\$0	\$78,197	\$261,606	31.8	12.7	24.6	24.4	0.0	10.1	17.2			
Rate 2	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	639,461	326,460	965,920	421,222	452,800	874,022	1,839,941	173,604	47,551	221,156	100,590	0	100,590	321,745	37.3	17.0	29.7	31.4	0.0	13.0	21.2			
Rate 3	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	657,168	338,781	995,949	441,707	452,800	894,506	1,890,455	191,312	59,873	251,185	121,075	0	121,075	372,259	41.1	21.5	33.7	37.8	0.0	15.7	24.5			
Rate 4	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	666,432	351,164	1,017,595	460,589	452,800	913,389	1,930,984	200,576	72,256	272,831	139,956	0	139,956	412,788	43.1	25.9	36.6	43.7	0.0	18.1	27.2			

Table 5-24
Estimated 2012 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 20

				Value Priced Rates Tested																															
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application																																
2	Full	Percent	Exit																																
				EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak																												
				Rate 1	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%																											
				Rate 2	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0																											
				Rate 3	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0																											
				Rate 4	0.0	0.0	30.0	30.0																											
Existing Condition Weekday Ticket System Revenue								Value Priced Condition Weekday Revenue								Weekday Revenue Impact								Weekday Percent Revenue Impact											
PC				CV				Grand	PC				CV				Grand	PC				CV				Grand	PC				CV				Grand
Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash		ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC		Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total				
Pittsburgh																																			
Rate 1	\$74,205	\$20,522	\$94,727	\$61,945	\$102,104	\$164,049	\$258,776	\$77,468	\$20,906	\$98,375	\$65,003	\$102,104	\$167,107	\$265,482	\$3,263	\$385	\$3,648	\$3,058	\$0	\$3,058	\$6,706	4.4	1.9	3.9	4.9	0.0	1.9	2.6							
Rate 2	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	80,500	21,307	101,808	67,974	102,104	170,078	271,886	6,295	786	7,081	6,029	0	6,029	13,110	8.5	3.8	7.5	9.7	0.0	3.7	5.1							
Rate 3	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	86,028	22,127	108,155	72,994	102,104	175,098	283,253	11,823	1,605	13,428	11,049	0	11,049	24,477	15.9	7.8	14.2	17.8	0.0	6.7	9.5							
Rate 4	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	90,999	22,979	113,978	78,227	102,104	180,330	294,308	16,794	2,457	19,251	16,281	0	16,281	35,532	22.6	12.0	20.3	26.3	0.0	9.9	13.7							
Philadelphia																																			
Rate 1	\$181,981	\$196,559	\$378,540	\$93,544	\$136,879	\$230,423	\$608,962	\$188,899	\$198,520	\$387,419	\$98,149	\$136,879	\$235,028	\$622,447	\$6,918	\$1,961	\$8,880	\$4,606	\$0	\$4,606	\$13,485	3.8	1.0	2.3	4.9	0.0	2.0	2.2							
Rate 2	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	195,084	200,496	395,580	102,597	136,879	239,476	635,056	13,103	3,937	17,040	9,053	0	9,053	26,093	7.2	2.0	4.5	9.7	0.0	3.9	4.3							
Rate 3	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	205,829	204,466	410,294	109,892	136,879	246,771	657,065	23,848	7,907	31,755	16,349	0	16,349	48,103	13.1	4.0	8.4	17.5	0.0	7.1	7.9							
Rate 4	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	214,806	208,469	423,275	116,537	136,879	253,416	676,692	32,826	11,910	44,736	22,994	0	22,994	67,729	18.0	6.1	11.8	24.6	0.0	10.0	11.1							
Non Urban																																			
Rate 1	\$209,670	\$61,828	\$271,498	\$165,143	\$213,817	\$378,960	\$650,458	\$218,008	\$62,502	\$280,510	\$173,275	\$213,817	\$387,092	\$667,602	\$8,338	\$674	\$9,012	\$8,132	\$0	\$8,132	\$17,144	4.0	1.1	3.3	4.9	0.0	2.1	2.6							
Rate 2	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	225,552	63,188	288,740	181,132	213,817	394,949	683,689	15,882	1,360	17,242	15,989	0	15,989	33,231	7.6	2.2	6.4	9.7	0.0	4.2	5.1							
Rate 3	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	238,877	64,567	303,444	194,256	213,817	408,073	711,517	29,207	2,739	31,946	29,113	0	29,113	61,059	13.9	4.4	11.8	17.6	0.0	7.7	9.4							
Rate 4	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	250,297	65,965	316,261	206,904	213,817	420,721	736,983	40,627	4,137	44,763	41,761	0	41,761	86,525	19.4	6.7	16.5	25.3	0.0	11.0	13.3							
System Wide																																			
Rate 1	\$465,856	\$278,909	\$744,765	\$320,632	\$452,800	\$773,432	\$1,518,196	\$484,375	\$281,928	\$766,304	\$336,427	\$452,800	\$789,227	\$1,555,531	\$18,519	\$3,020	\$21,540	\$15,796	\$0	\$15,796	\$37,335	4.0	1.1	2.9	4.9	0.0	2.0	2.5							
Rate 2	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	501,136	284,991	786,128	351,703	452,800	804,503	1,590,631	35,280	6,083	41,363	31,071	0	31,071	72,434	7.6	2.2	5.6	9.7	0.0	4.0	4.8							
Rate 3	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	530,734	291,160	821,893	377,142	452,800	829,942	1,651,835	64,878	12,251	77,129	56,511	0	56,511	133,639	13.9	4.4	10.4	17.6	0.0	7.3	8.8							
Rate 4	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	556,102	297,413	853,514	401,668	452,800	854,467	1,707,983	90,247	18,504	108,750	81,036	0	81,036	189,786	19.4	6.6	14.6	25.3	0.0	10.5	12.5							

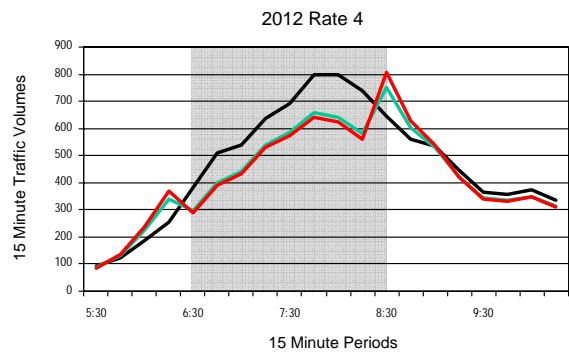
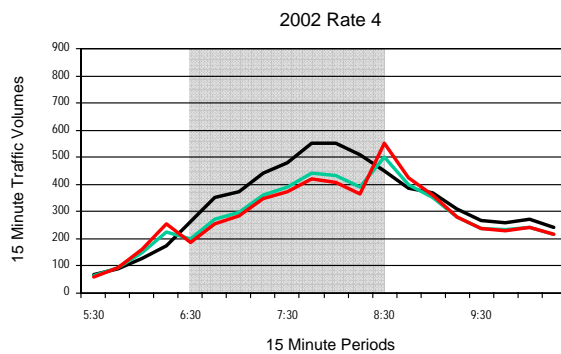
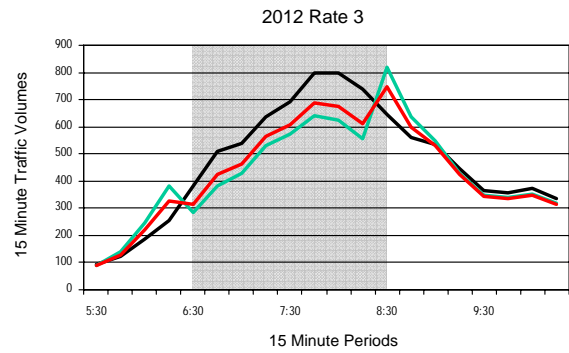
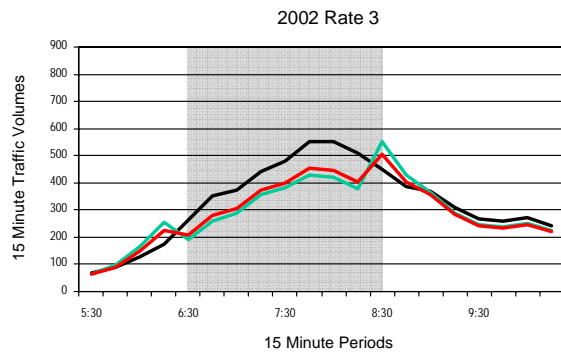
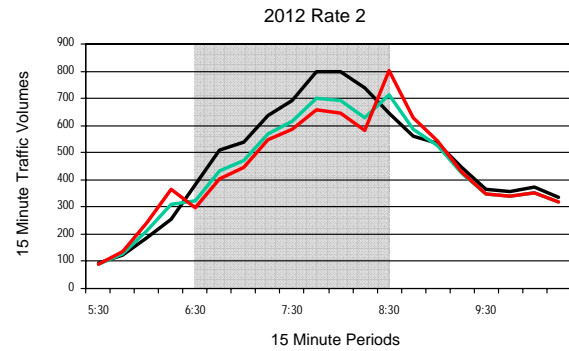
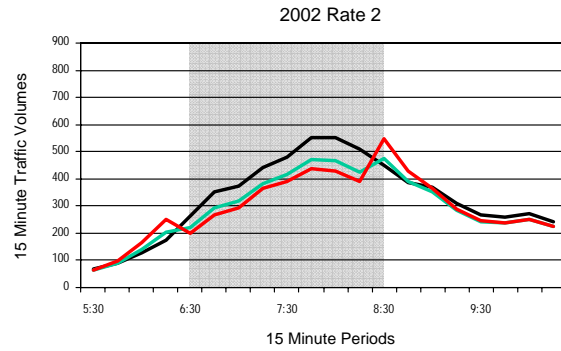
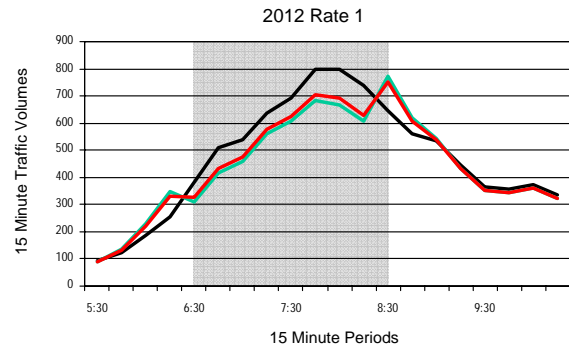
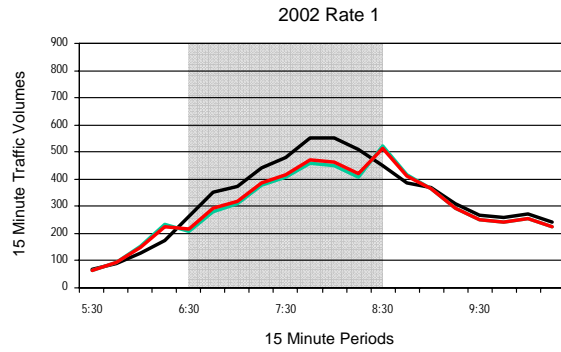
Summary Report - Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study





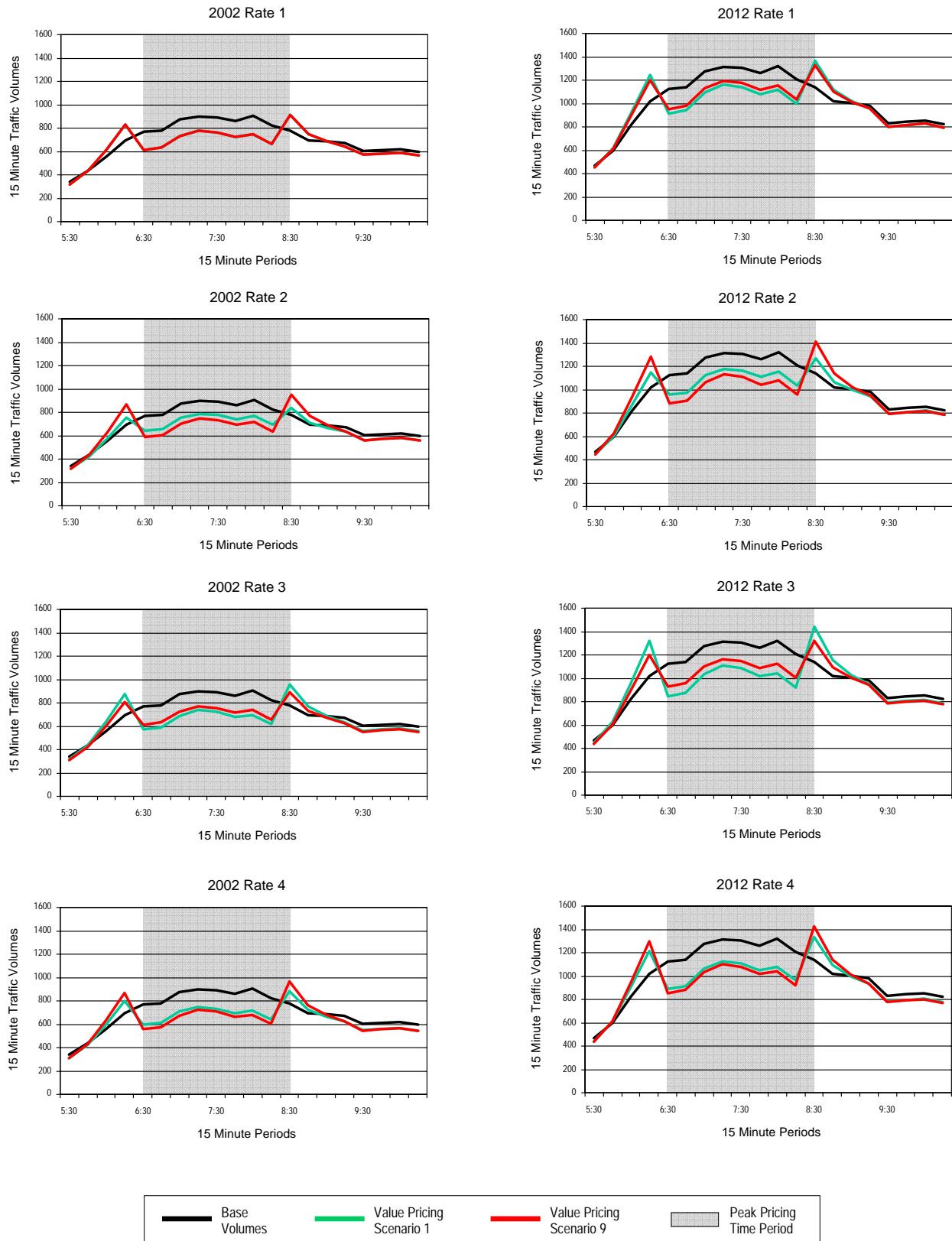
COMPARISON OF SCENARIOS 1 AND 9 VALUE PRICING IMPACTS AT 2002 AND 2012 LEVELS Interchange 24: A.M. Period

Summary Report - Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

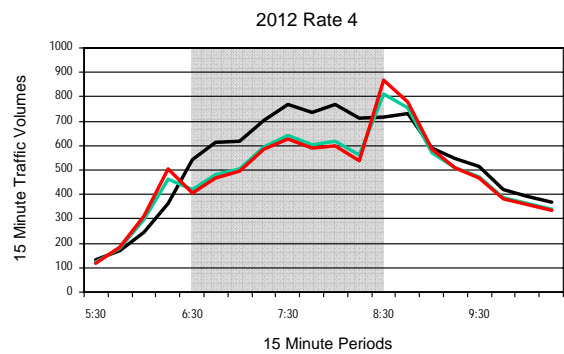
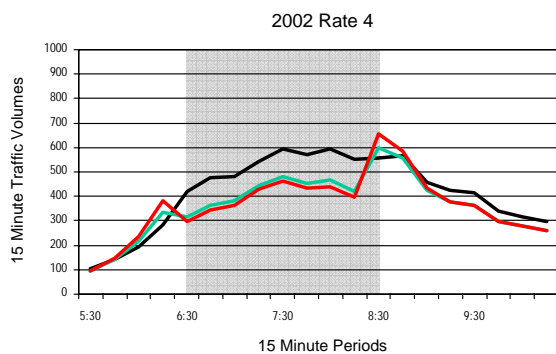
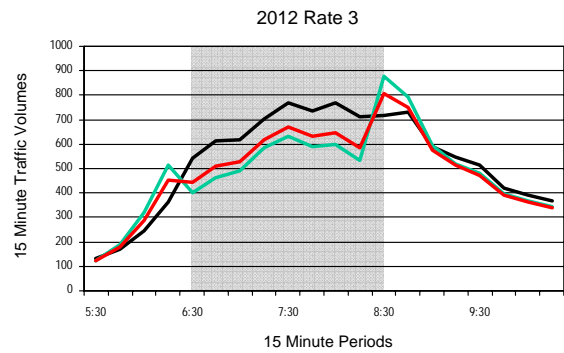
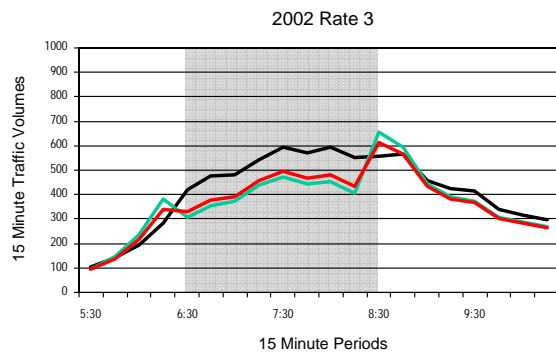
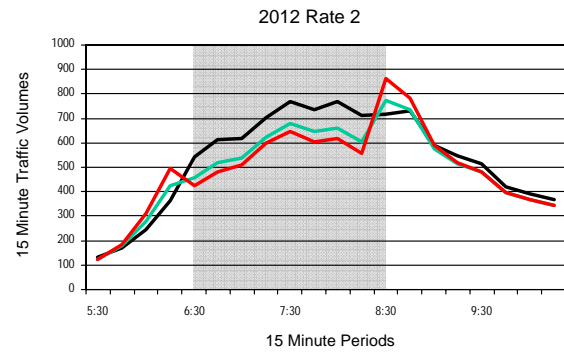
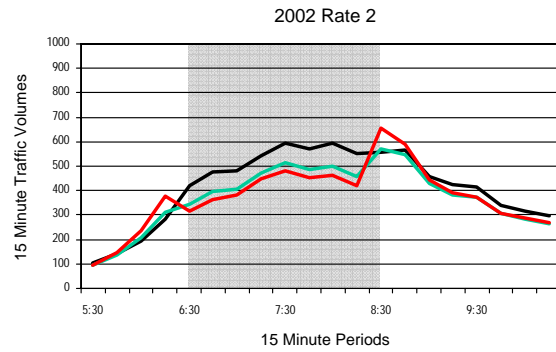
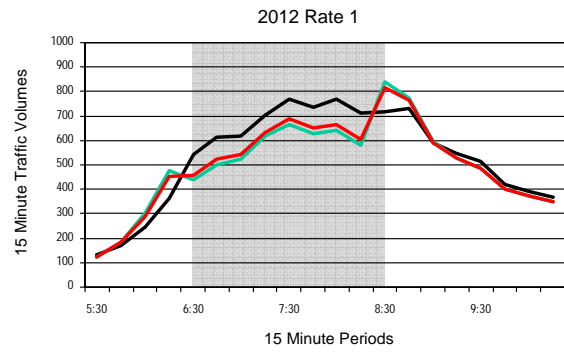
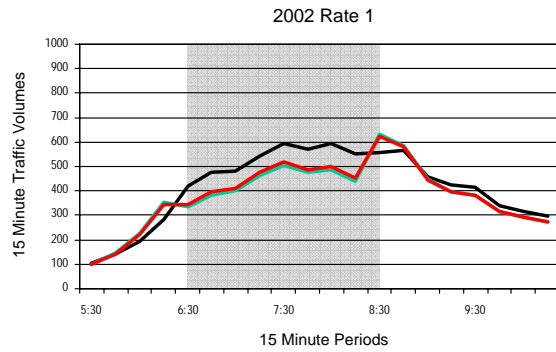


COMPARISON OF SCENARIOS 1 AND 9 VALUE PRICING IMPACTS AT 2002 AND 2012 LEVELS Interchange 25: A.M. Period

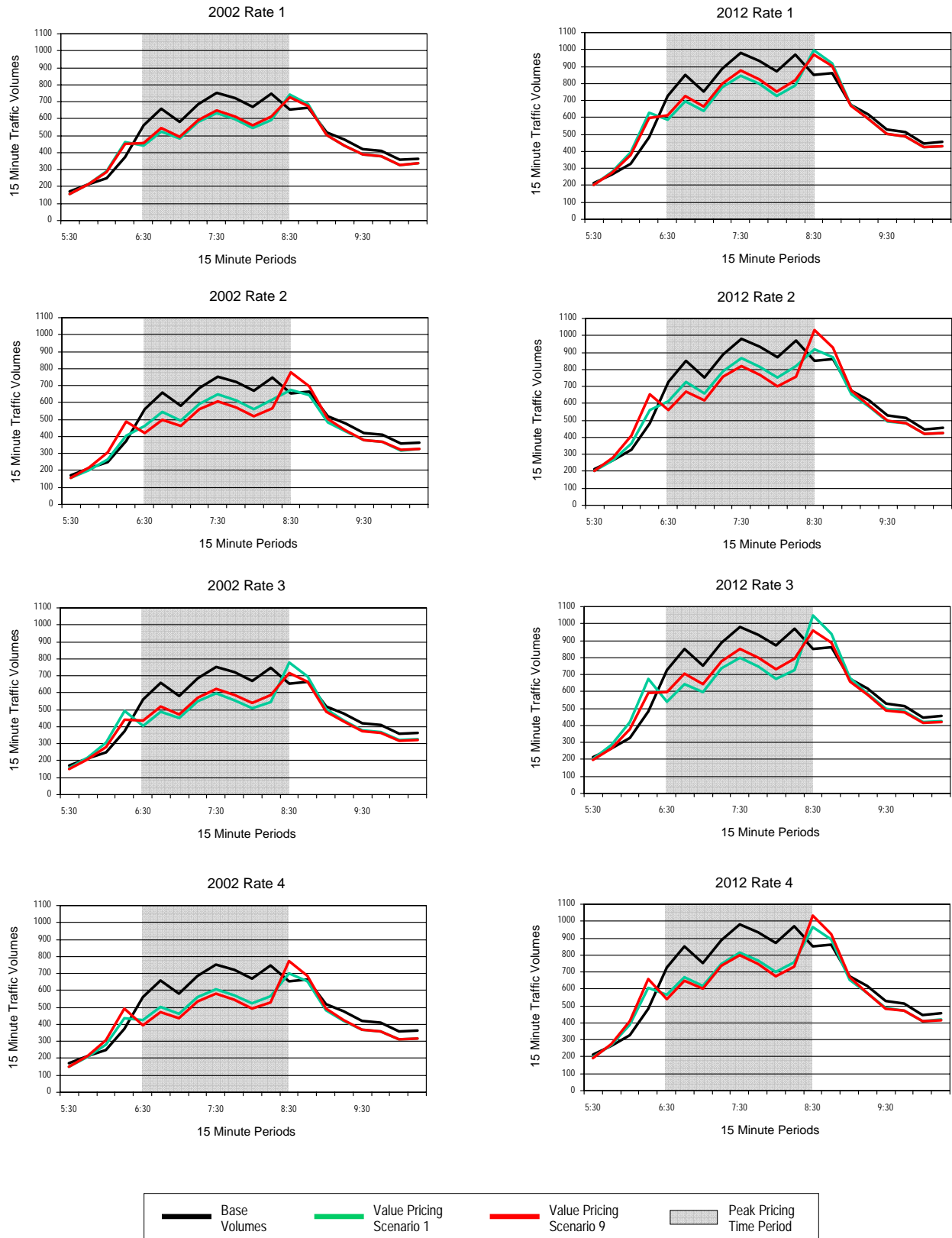
Summary Report - Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



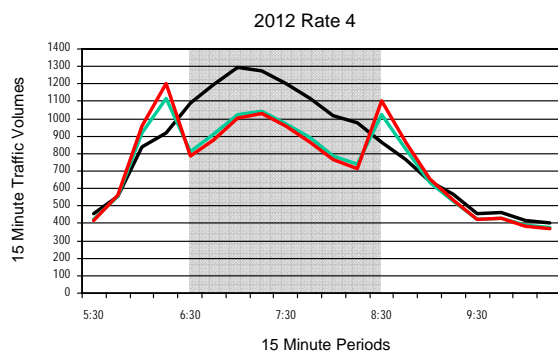
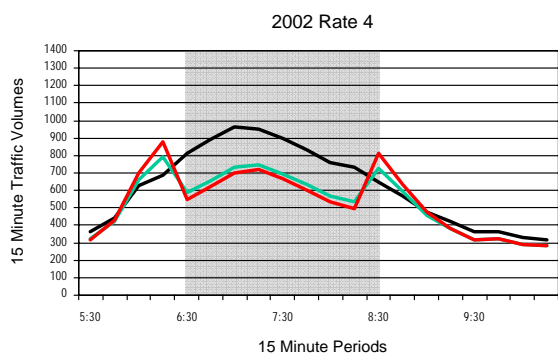
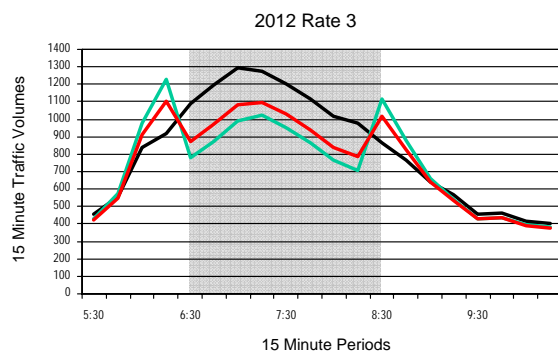
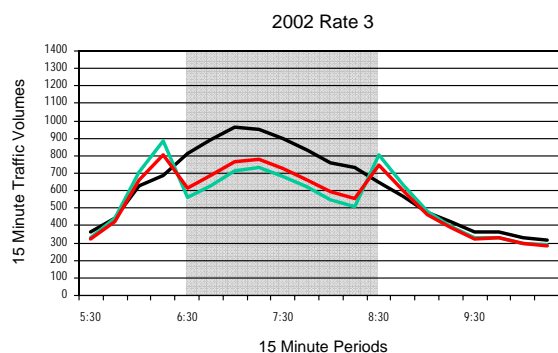
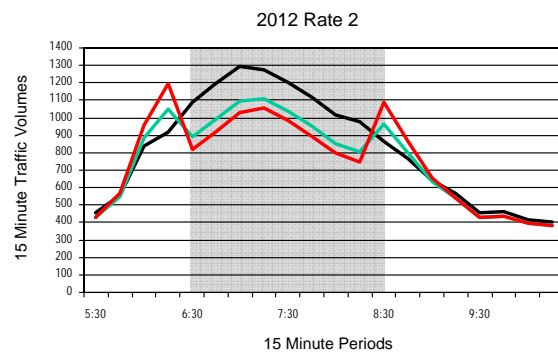
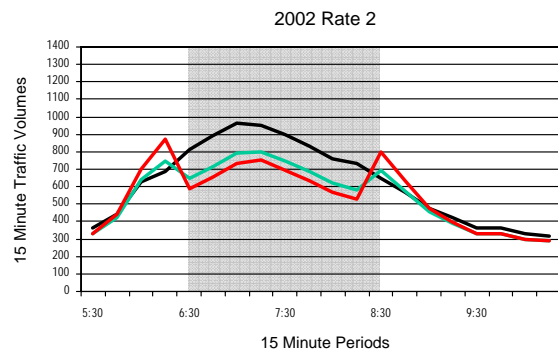
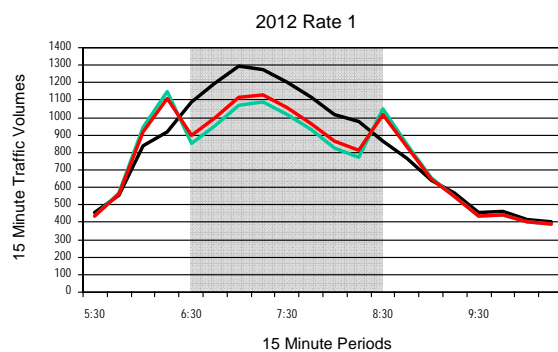
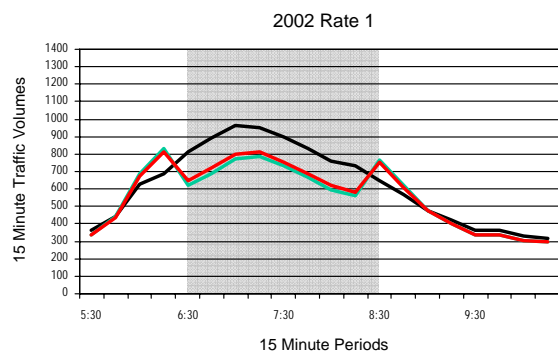
Summary Report - Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



Summary Report - Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



Summary Report - Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



CHAPTER 6

REDUCED SHORT LIST AND ADDITIONAL MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS

This chapter will summarize the final, refined, “short list” of scenarios and rates selected by the PTC value pricing team for further analysis. As will be shown, the refined “short list” actually consists of two additional scenarios, but the number of rate differential options was reduced from four to two.

The remainder of this chapter presents various additional measures of effectiveness for the refined “short list”. Included in this chapter are the estimated impact of each value pricing scenario on the Turnpike mainline segments, including a level of service analysis, the impact on toll plaza operations, and off-Turnpike impacts.

The final portions of this chapter provide a series of summary of comparative statistics by which to compare each of the scenarios selected for the reduced “short list”. This would include measures such as traffic and revenue impacts, impacts on E-ZPass participation, and estimated operating cost impacts. While the PTC team did not select a preferred value pricing scenario for implementation, WSA did create a selection criteria matrix, which weights all of the measures analyzed in this study. The matrix product is a total “score” which allows for a final comparison of all scenarios tested.

FINAL SET OF VALUE PRICING OPTIONS TESTED

Table 6-1 provides the final set of value pricing scenarios which would be analyzed in more detail. This is identical to the “short list” identified in Chapter 4, with the addition of Scenarios 17-1 and 17-9. As shown, these are really combinations of existing scenarios.

Scenario 17-1 is the same as Scenario 1 during the weekdays in the urban areas. But, it incorporates the simpler E-ZPass only discount approach of

Scenario 15 for the interurban areas on weekdays, and also on weekend days over the entire Ticket System.

Scenario 17-9 is identical to Scenario 17-1 except that it incorporates Scenario 9 value pricing concepts on weekdays in the urban areas. It is the same as Scenario 15 on weekends and on weekdays on the interurban portions of the System.

Table 6-2 presents the final toll rate differentials selected for further study. The rate assumptions for Scenarios 17-1 and 17-9 are also shown. These rates were selected by the PTC team after a review of previously discussed traffic and revenue impacts, and after having reviewed detailed shift impact information, such as that presented at the end of Chapter 5.

Similar to previous information shown for each value pricing scenario, Tables 6-3 through 6-6 provide the estimated revenue impacts of Scenarios 17-1 and 17-9 (at both 2002 and 2012 levels). The traffic impacts during the value pricing periods would be the same as previously shown for Scenarios 1 and 9 during weekday periods.

The net revenue impacts are quite similar between the two scenarios, and between the two years. At Rate 1 toll differentials, approximately 20 percent additional weekday revenue is generated. At the second rate tested, the positive revenue impact increases to about 25 percent.

ESTIMATED TOLL PLAZA OPERATING IMPACTS

WSA conducted a toll plaza queuing and delay analysis to estimate the impact each value pricing scenario would have on estimated average and total delay. All toll plaza analyses were conducted only at 2012 levels.

Tables 6-7 and 6-8 provide a summary of the average delay per vehicle during the AM (Table 6-7) and PM periods (Table 6-8) at the entry side of each plaza. Only the highest volume plazas were analyzed as part of this study. The first row of each grouping shows the estimated existing condition (i.e., no value pricing) delay values.

As shown, in those cases where significant average delay exists, a significant reduction results from implementation of all value pricing scenarios except for Scenario 15, and especially for Scenario 20. These two scenarios do not allow for time of day tolling, thus improvements in average delay are relatively small.

Tables 6-9 and 6-10 show the same entering delay values, but this time for total delay at the plaza. This reflects the total accumulated delay for all motorists during the period. As would be expected, the same pattern occurs here as with average delay. Scenarios 15 and 20 do relatively little to improve operations compared to current conditions.

Tables 6-11 through 6-14 show all the same information, but for the exiting side of the toll plaza. Where significant delay is shown to occur, all scenarios show marked improvement, except for Scenarios 15 and 20. A graphical representation of all toll plaza delay analyses is shown in Appendix Figures 35-42.

ESTIMATED MAINLINE IMPACTS AND LEVELS OF SERVICE

Figures 6-1 through 6-10 identify the estimated 2002 level traffic impacts on each mainline segment of the urban study area. The top figure on each page represents the two hour AM peak period and the bottom figure represents the two hour PM peak period. Appendix Figures 43-52 provide the same information at 2012 levels.

Some of the biggest impacts occur at Rate 3 levels for Scenarios 1, 3, and 17-1 (Figure 6-2) and for Scenario 6 (Figure 6-4). These impacts reflect both toll diversion and traffic shift to off-peak periods. Traffic reductions generally amount to between 1,500 and 2,000 between the heavily congested sections between Interchanges 25A and 28.

Scenario 20 impacts are minimal. As shown in Figure 6-9 and 6-10, the 10 and 20 percent rate increases do little to either divert or shift traffic during the AM and PM peak period. Typically, only about 100 or less vehicles are shown to be impacted, even on the most heavily used section of the Turnpike.

Figures 6-11 through 6-15 show the estimated Level of Service (LOS) on each mainline segment for each scenario at 2002 levels. As with the mainline traffic impact figures discussed above, the AM period is shown on the top of each page and the PM period is shown on the bottom. This same information is shown in tabular format in Tables 6-15 through 6-18.

The inner most LOS colored line shows the estimated existing condition LOS. The Rate 1 scenario toll assumptions are shown in the middle, and either Rate 2 or 3 impacts are shown in the outer colored line.

At 2002 levels, the Turnpike is shown to operate at generally acceptable levels. Only between Interchanges 25A and 26 are volumes shown to

result in LOS E conditions. Even LOS E can be considered acceptable (though not desirable) during peak conditions. Of course, these LOS values are meant to reflect normal operating conditions and do not reflect the possible reduction in LOS due to accidents, adverse weather, etc.

All value pricing scenarios tested, except for Scenarios 15 and 20 (Tables 6-14 and 6-15), improve the LOS to a minimum of LOS D. Scenarios 15 and 20 do not improve the LOS E shown between Interchanges 25A and 26 (in the westbound AM period).

By 2012 (Figures 6-16 through 6-20), conditions under the existing rate structure are estimated to reach LOS F on multiple segments of the Turnpike. Again, except for Scenarios 15 and 20, the value pricing scenarios tested result in significant mainline operating conditions. The only mainline segment that does not improve from an LOS F is the westbound mainline between Interchanges 25A and 26 (in the AM period). It should be pointed out that Rate 1 is not sufficient to eliminate the LOS F condition in the opposite direction along this segment, but the higher Rate 2 or 3 is.

ESTIMATED OFF TURNPIKE TRAFFIC IMPACTS

An analysis was conducted to determine which local roads would likely be affected by each of the value pricing scenarios. The only impact on local roads would be from any diversion that might occur, not from the time shift component of the impact.

Figures 6-21 and 6-22 show the screenline of roads analyzed in both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh urban areas. Each road crossed by the screenline is designated with a number. For example, Screenline 1 (Figure 6-21) has a total of seven roads identified. Estimated traffic impacts were developed for each of these numbered crossings.

Tables 6-19 through 6-22 identify the estimated additional traffic on these roads, at the indicated locations for each value pricing scenario. These tables also reflect the loss of traffic on the Turnpike mainline at the point of the screenline crossing. The Turnpike traffic loss only represents that from diversion and does not include the additional shift of traffic to off-peak periods.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY IMPACTS

Tables 6-23 and 6-24 compare key statistics for each value pricing scenario at 2002 and 2012 levels. Shown are the revenue impacts, amount

of traffic shifted and diverted, and estimated impact on AM peak E-ZPass participation rates. It should be remembered that Scenarios 17-1 and 17-9 offer the largest revenue because they involve rate changes on the entire Turnpike, and on both weekdays and weekend days.

The E-ZPass market information in Tables 6-23 and 6-24 is a little misleading since it only involves a peak period. Because most of the value pricing strategies involve a pricing incentive for E-ZPass users to shift from the peak to the off-peak, it is reasonable not to expect great increases in peak period E-ZPass usage. Table 6-25 provides a somewhat better representation of the expected impact on E-ZPass. This shows the estimated market share on a total daily basis. As shown, except for Scenario 20, total E-ZPass participation is shown to increase nearly identically for all scenarios.

Finally, tables 6-26 and 6-27 show the expected operating cost impacts for each of the value pricing scenarios. This was simply done by multiplying the expected gain, or loss, in traffic by a per transaction cost estimate. PTC staff provided WSA with per transaction costs of \$0.17 for each E-ZPass transaction and \$0.39 for each cash transaction.

The operating cost reductions for cash are the result of toll diversion and the shift into E-ZPass, while the operating cost increases are only the result of the cash shift into E-ZPass. Scenarios 17-1, 17-9 and 15 are estimated to provide net savings significantly greater than the other scenarios. Again, this is largely because they operate on a full system basis. Also, the second rate tested always provides a greater operating cost savings compared to Rate 1.

VALUE PRICING SELECTION CRITERIA MATRIX

The final element of the value pricing work effort consisted in the development of a value pricing selection criteria matrix. This provides a framework in which to take into account the many elements of the study and quantify for each scenario. There is no doubt that this was a very subjective task, and the matrix was developed over a period of time with significant input from the PTC value pricing team.

Tables 6-28 and 6-29 show the ultimate, though I would still suggest in progress, selection criteria matrices. Each row represents one scenario and toll rate, with each column representing important study variables. Some of these are clearly measurable variables, such as “Revenue Impact”, or “Increased E-ZPass Participation”. Others, however, are much more subjective, though no less important, such as “Public Acceptance”.

Each variable was given a score based on the study results. As shown at the bottom of the tables, the scores ranged from 1-5, with 5 representing the greatest impact. The first row of the table shows the weighting factor each of these variables was assigned. The weighting factors represent the only difference between Tables 6-28 and 6-29.

Table 6-28 was meant to represent an interim value pricing condition, while Table 6-29 was meant to represent an ultimate value pricing condition. Thus, the weighting factor for increased revenue is relatively low (0.10) on an interim basis, but public acceptance is high (0.20). Ultimately, however, once implemented, the relative weighing changes such that revenue enhancements become more important (0.20 in Table 6-29) and public acceptance becomes less of an issue (0.10 in Table 6-29).

The overall idea is to develop a scoring system upon which to compare all scenarios. Based on the scoring and weighting factors used in Table 6-28, the highest total scores go to Scenarios 3, 15 and 20. It seems the key variables on which these three score high are ease of implementation, public acceptance, and for Scenarios 1 and 15 revenue impacts.

For the ultimate condition (Table 6-29) the three highest scoring scenarios are 3, 17-1 and 17-9. These score high on revenue impact and impact on interchange and mainline operations. Ultimately these are the important variables value pricing is intended to address.

Clearly, however, the results of these two tables can change dramatically with differing assumptions regarding not only the weighting of each variable, but the variables themselves. It is likely that additional discussion and refinement of these will be required in the event that some form of value pricing be considered for implementation on the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

Table 6-1
Revised Value Pricing Scenario "Short List"
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Scenario	Hours of Application	Area of Application	Discount Method	Time Delineation	Days of Application	Vehicle Applic. (1)	Typical Rate Differentials (2)					
							Cash			E-Zpass		
							Peak	Off-Peak	Night	Peak	Off-Peak	Night
1	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	+	+	+	0	0
3	2 per peak	Full Turnpike	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	+	+	+	0	0
6	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Entry or Exit	Weekdays	All	+	+	+	+	0	0
9	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	+	+	-	0	0
15	All	Full Turnpike	Fixed Increment	None	All	All	+	+	+	0	0	0
17-1	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	+	+	+	0	0
	All	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	None	Weekend Days	All	+	+	+	0	0	0
	All	Interurban Areas	Fixed Increment	None	All	All	+	+	+	0	0	0
17-9	2 per peak	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	Exit	Weekdays	All	+	+	+	-	0	0
	All	Urban Areas	Fixed Increment	None	Weekend Days	All	+	+	+	0	0	0
	All	Interurban Areas	Fixed Increment	None	All	All	+	+	+	0	0	0
20	All	Full Turnpike	Percent Increment	None	All	All	+	+	+	0	0	0
14	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	Preferred	-----	Preferred	-----	-----	Preferred	-----
18	All	Harrisburg- Downingtown	Percent	Preferred	Weekdays	Truck	0	0	0	-	-	-
19	Provide additional motorcycle discount on final preferred scenario (E-Zpass discount only, no change to cash toll rates).											

(1) When "All" is indicated, impacts will be estimated for cars and trucks separately.

(2) A "+" indicates a rate higher than the current toll, a "-" indicates a rate lower than the "+" toll, and a "0" indicates no change from the current toll. At no time are rates to be tested which are lower than current toll rates. Thus, it should be recognized that a toll with a "-" sign, while lower than a toll with a "+" sign, is still greater than rates where no toll change is assumed (a "0" sign).

Table 6-2
Revised Toll Rate Differentials
Tested for Each Value Pricing Scenario
 Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

DRAFT

Applicable Scenario		Rate	Cash Rates		E-Zpass Rates	
			Peak	Off-Peak	Peak	Off-Peak
1, 3, 6		1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.00
		3	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
9		1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.00
		2	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.00
15		1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.00
		2	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
17-1	Urban Weekday	1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.00
	Urban Weekend		0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
	Interurban		0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
	Urban Weekday	3	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$0.00
	Urban Weekend		1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	Interurban		1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	Urban Weekday	1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.00
	Urban Weekend		0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
	Interurban		0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
17-9	Urban Weekday	2	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.00
	Urban Weekend		1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	Interurban		1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
	Urban Weekday	1	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.50	\$0.00
	Urban Weekend		0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
	Interurban		0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00
20		2	+ 10%	+ 10%	0 %	0 %
		3	+ 20%	+ 20%	0 %	0 %

Table 6-3
Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 17-1

								VP Rates Tested on Urban Interchanges (Weekday)								VP Rates Tested on Inter Urban Interchanges (All Days)																			
Hours				Area				Discount				Area of Application				EZPass				EZPass				Cash				Cash							
																Peak				Offpeak				Peak				Offpeak							
2				Full				Fixedincr				Exit				Rate 1				\$0.75				\$0.00				\$0.75				\$0.75			
																Rate 3				1.00				0.00				1.00				1.00			

Existing Condition Daily Ticket System Revenue								Value Priced Condition Daily Revenue								Daily Revenue Impact								Percent Daily Revenue Impact											
PC				CV				Grand				PC				CV				Grand				PC				CV				Grand			
Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total					
Pittsburgh																																			
Rate 1	\$61,889	\$12,068	\$73,957	\$44,506	\$73,687	\$118,193	\$192,151	\$81,900	\$16,792	\$98,692	\$49,725	\$76,330	\$126,055	\$224,748	\$20,011	\$4,724	\$24,735	\$5,219	\$2,643	\$7,862	\$32,597	32.3	39.1	33.4	11.7	3.6	6.7	17.0							
Rate 3	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	86,497	18,290	104,786	51,316	76,982	128,298	233,085	24,608	6,222	30,829	6,810	3,295	10,105	40,934	39.8	51.6	41.7	15.3	4.5	8.5	21.3							
Philadelphia																																			
Rate 1	\$167,464	\$109,729	\$277,193	\$67,087	\$98,338	\$165,425	\$442,618	\$219,715	\$143,771	\$363,485	\$84,888	\$105,354	\$190,242	\$553,727	\$52,251	\$34,042	\$86,292	\$17,801	\$7,016	\$24,817	\$111,109	31.2	31.0	31.1	26.5	7.1	15.0	25.1							
Rate 3	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	229,185	153,491	382,676	89,800	106,916	196,716	579,392	61,721	43,762	105,483	22,713	8,578	31,291	136,774	36.9	39.9	38.1	33.9	8.7	18.9	30.9							
Non Urban																																			
Rate 1	\$166,935	\$34,931	\$201,866	\$121,518	\$158,383	\$279,901	\$481,767	\$213,665	\$42,151	\$255,816	\$149,375	\$158,383	\$307,758	\$563,574	\$46,730	\$7,220	\$53,950	\$27,857	\$0	\$27,857	\$81,807	28.0	20.7	26.7	22.9	0.0	10.0	17.0							
Rate 2	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	221,382	44,636	266,018	157,161	158,383	315,544	581,562	54,447	9,705	64,152	35,643	0	35,643	99,795	32.6	27.8	31.8	29.3	0.0	12.7	20.7							
System Wide																																			
Rate 1	\$396,288	\$156,728	\$553,016	\$233,111	\$330,408	\$563,519	\$1,116,536	\$515,280	\$202,714	\$717,993	\$283,988	\$340,067	\$624,055	\$1,342,049	\$118,992	\$45,986	\$164,977	\$50,877	\$9,659	\$60,536	\$225,513	30.0	29.3	29.8	21.8	2.9	10.7	20.2							
Rate 3	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	537,064	216,417	753,480	298,277	342,281	640,558	1,394,039	140,776	59,689	200,464	65,166	11,873	77,039	277,503	35.5	38.1	36.2	28.0	3.6	13.7	24.9							

Table 6-4
Estimated 2002 Total Weekday Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 17-9

HoursAreaDiscountArea of Application								VP Rates Tested on Urban Interchanges (Weekday)								VP Rates Tested on Inter Urban Interchanges (All Days)																				
								EZPass		EZPass		Cash		Cash		EZPass		EZPass		Cash		Cash														
								Peak		Offpeak		Peak		Offpeak		Peak		Offpeak		Peak		Offpeak														
								Rate 1	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75	Rate 2	0.75	0.00	1.00	1.00	Rate 1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75	Rate 2	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00									
Existing Condition Daily Ticket System RevenueValue Priced Condition Daily RevenueDaily Revenue ImpactPercent Daily Revenue Impact																																				
Pittsburgh	PC				CV				Grand				PC				CV				Grand				PC				CV				Grand			
	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total								
Rate 1	\$61,889	\$12,068	\$73,957	\$44,506	\$73,687	\$118,193	\$192,151	\$81,512	\$16,628	\$98,140	\$49,725	\$75,937	\$125,663	\$223,803	\$19,623	\$4,560	\$24,183	\$5,219	\$2,250	\$7,470	\$31,652	31.7	37.8	32.7	11.7	3.1	6.3	16.5								
Rate 2	61,889	12,068	73,957	44,506	73,687	118,193	192,151	86,088	18,214	104,302	51,316	76,458	127,774	232,077	24,199	6,146	30,345	6,810	2,771	9,581	39,926	39.1	50.9	41.0	15.3	3.8	8.1	20.8								
Philadelphia																																				
Rate 1	\$167,464	\$109,729	\$277,193	\$67,087	\$98,338	\$165,425	\$442,618	\$217,562	\$140,890	\$358,452	\$84,888	\$103,873	\$188,761	\$547,213	\$50,098	\$31,161	\$81,259	\$17,801	\$5,535	\$23,336	\$104,595	29.9	28.4	29.3	26.5	5.6	14.1	23.6								
Rate 2	167,464	109,729	277,193	67,087	98,338	165,425	442,618	226,935	151,216	378,151	89,800	105,590	195,390	573,541	59,471	41,487	100,958	22,713	7,252	29,965	130,923	35.5	37.8	36.4	33.9	7.4	18.1	29.6								
Non Urban																																				
Rate 1	\$166,935	\$34,931	\$201,866	\$121,518	\$158,383	\$279,901	\$481,767	\$213,665	\$42,151	\$255,816	\$149,375	\$158,383	\$307,758	\$563,574	\$46,730	\$7,220	\$53,950	\$27,857	\$0	\$27,857	\$81,807	28.0	20.7	26.7	22.9	0.0	10.0	17.0								
Rate 2	166,935	34,931	201,866	121,518	158,383	279,901	481,767	221,382	44,636	266,018	157,161	158,383	315,544	581,562	54,447	9,705	64,152	35,643	0	35,643	99,795	32.6	27.8	31.8	29.3	0.0	12.7	20.7								
System Wide																																				
Rate 1	\$396,288	\$156,728	\$553,016	\$233,111	\$330,408	\$563,519	\$1,116,536	\$512,739	\$199,669	\$712,408	\$283,988	\$338,193	\$622,182	\$1,334,590	\$116,451	\$42,941	\$159,392	\$50,877	\$7,785	\$58,663	\$218,054	29.4	27.4	28.8	21.8	2.4	10.4	19.5								
Rate 2	396,288	156,728	553,016	233,111	330,408	563,519	1,116,536	534,405	214,066	748,471	298,277	340,431	638,708	1,387,180	138,117	57,338	195,455	65,166	10,023	75,189	270,644	34.9	36.6	35.3	28.0	3.0	13.3	24.2								

Table 6-5
Estimated 2012 Total Daily Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 17-1

	Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application		VP Rates Tested on Urban Interchanges (Weekday)								VP Rates Tested on Inter Urban Interchanges (All Days)							
						EZPass				Cash				EZPass				Cash			
						Peak	Offpeak	Peak	Offpeak	Peak	Offpeak	Peak	Offpeak	Peak	Offpeak	Peak	Offpeak	Peak	Offpeak	Peak	Offpeak
	2	Full	Fixedinc	Exit		Rate 1	\$0.75	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75				Rate 1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75			
						Rate 3	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00				Rate 2	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00			

	Existing Condition Daily Ticket System Revenue							Value Priced Condition Daily Revenue							Daily Revenue Impact							Percent Daily Revenue Impact						
	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand
	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total	Total
Pittsburgh																												
Rate 1	\$74,205	\$20,522	\$94,727	\$61,945	\$102,104	\$164,049	\$258,776	\$101,447	\$27,575	\$129,023	\$69,745	\$105,989	\$175,734	\$304,757	\$27,242	\$7,053	\$34,296	\$7,800	\$3,885	\$11,685	\$45,981	36.7	34.4	36.2	12.6	3.8	7.1	17.8
Rate 3	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	107,669	29,644	137,313	72,165	106,978	179,143	316,456	33,464	9,122	42,586	10,220	4,874	15,094	57,680	45.1	44.4	45.0	16.5	4.8	9.2	22.3
Philadelphia																												
Rate 1	\$181,981	\$196,559	\$378,540	\$93,544	\$136,879	\$230,423	\$608,962	\$245,204	\$247,810	\$493,014	\$120,012	\$147,053	\$267,065	\$760,078	\$63,223	\$51,251	\$114,474	\$26,468	\$10,174	\$36,642	\$151,116	34.7	26.1	30.2	28.3	7.4	15.9	24.8
Rate 3	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	257,020	261,524	518,544	127,465	149,357	276,822	795,365	75,039	64,965	140,004	33,921	12,478	46,399	186,403	41.2	33.1	37.0	36.3	9.1	20.1	30.6
Non Urban																												
Rate 1	\$209,670	\$61,828	\$271,498	\$165,143	\$213,817	\$378,960	\$650,458	\$276,235	\$69,706	\$345,941	\$205,317	\$213,817	\$419,134	\$765,074	\$66,565	\$7,878	\$74,443	\$40,174	\$0	\$40,174	\$114,616	31.7	12.7	27.4	24.3	0.0	10.6	17.6
Rate 2	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	287,750	72,414	360,164	216,795	213,817	430,612	790,775	78,080	10,586	88,666	51,652	0	51,652	140,317	37.2	17.1	32.7	31.3	0.0	13.6	21.6
System Wide																												
Rate 1	\$465,856	\$278,909	\$744,765	\$320,632	\$452,800	\$773,432	\$1,518,196	\$622,886	\$345,091	\$967,978	\$395,074	\$466,859	\$861,933	\$1,829,909	\$157,030	\$66,182	\$223,213	\$74,442	\$14,059	\$88,501	\$311,713	33.7	23.7	30.0	23.2	3.1	11.4	20.5
Rate 3	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	652,439	363,582	1,016,021	416,425	470,152	886,577	1,902,596	186,583	84,673	271,256	95,793	17,352	113,145	384,400	40.1	30.4	36.4	29.9	3.8	14.6	25.3

Table 6-6
Estimated 2012 Total Daily Revenue Impacts of Value Pricing
Scenario 17-9

VP Rates Tested on Urban Interchanges (Weekday)								VP Rates Tested on Inter Urban Interchanges (All Days)							
Hours	Area	Discount	Area of Application	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak	EZPass Peak	EZPass Offpeak	Cash Peak	Cash Offpeak	Rate 1	Rate 2		
2	Full	Fixedinc	Exit	Rate 1	\$0.50	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75	Rate 1	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.75	\$0.75		
				Rate 2	0.75	0.00	1.00	1.00	Rate 2	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00		

	Existing Condition Daily Ticket System Revenue								Value Priced Condition Daily Revenue								Daily Revenue Impact								Percent Daily Revenue Impact							
	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand	PC			CV			Grand				
	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total		Cash	ETC	Total								
Pittsburgh																																
Rate 1	\$74,205	\$20,522	\$94,727	\$61,945	\$102,104	\$164,049	\$258,776	\$100,950	\$27,012	\$127,962	\$69,745	\$105,240	\$174,985	\$302,947	\$26,745	\$6,490	\$33,235	\$7,800	\$3,136	\$10,936	\$44,171	36.0	31.6	35.1	12.6	3.1	6.7	17.1				
Rate 2	74,205	20,522	94,727	61,945	102,104	164,049	258,776	107,149	29,309	136,458	72,165	106,202	178,367	314,825	32,944	8,787	41,731	10,220	4,098	14,318	56,049	44.4	42.8	44.1	16.5	4.0	8.7	21.7				
Philadelphia																																
Rate 1	\$181,981	\$196,559	\$378,540	\$93,544	\$136,879	\$230,423	\$608,962	\$242,780	\$240,807	\$483,587	\$120,012	\$144,862	\$264,874	\$748,460	\$60,799	\$44,248	\$105,047	\$26,468	\$7,983	\$34,451	\$139,498	33.4	22.5	27.8	28.3	5.8	15.0	22.9				
Rate 2	181,981	196,559	378,540	93,544	136,879	230,423	608,962	254,505	255,873	510,378	127,465	147,373	274,838	785,215	72,524	59,314	131,838	33,921	10,494	44,415	\$176,253	39.9	30.2	34.8	36.3	7.7	19.3	28.9				
Non Urban																																
Rate 1	\$209,670	\$61,828	\$271,498	\$165,143	\$213,817	\$378,960	\$650,458	\$276,235	\$69,706	\$345,941	\$205,317	\$213,817	\$419,134	\$765,074	\$66,565	\$7,878	\$74,443	\$40,174	\$0	\$40,174	\$114,616	31.7	12.7	27.4	24.3	0.0	10.6	17.6				
Rate 2	209,670	61,828	271,498	165,143	213,817	378,960	650,458	287,750	72,414	360,164	216,795	213,817	430,612	790,775	78,080	10,586	88,666	51,652	0	51,652	140,317	37.2	17.1	32.7	31.3	0.0	13.6	21.6				
System Wide																																
Rate 1	\$465,856	\$278,909	\$744,765	\$320,632	\$452,800	\$773,432	\$1,518,196	\$619,965	\$337,525	\$957,490	\$395,074	\$463,919	\$858,993	\$1,816,481	\$154,109	\$58,616	\$212,725	\$74,442	\$11,119	\$85,561	\$298,285	33.1	21.0	28.6	23.2	2.5	11.1	19.6				
Rate 2	465,856	278,909	744,765	320,632	452,800	773,432	1,518,196	649,404	357,596	1,007,000	416,425	467,392	883,817	1,890,815	183,548	78,687	262,235	95,793	14,592	110,385	372,619	39.4	28.2	35.2	29.9	3.2	14.3	24.5				

Table 6-7
Average Vehicle Delay by Payment Type Over the AM Peak Period
Entering Toll Plaza Lanes - Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
Comparison of Toll Plaza Operations between Scenarios 1, 6, 9, 15 and 20
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Pittsburgh Plaza Interchange 6/57						New Stanton Interchange 8/75					
Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					PC Cash	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds				All
	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	PC ETC		CV Cash	CV ETC			
Base	122	90	126	88	109	7	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 1, Rate 1	32	22	36	24	28	7	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 1, Rate 3	25	15	30	18	22	7	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 6, Rate 1	28	13	35	17	23	7	5	13	8	8	
Scenario 6, Rate 3	22	11	30	15	19	7	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 9, Rate 1	33	25	43	28	30	7	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 9, Rate 2	26	17	30	25	23	7	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 15, Rate 1	44	33	59	35	40	7	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 15, Rate 2	26	22	33	23	24	7	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 20, Rate 2	122	86	126	86	108	7	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 20, Rate 3	109	78	104	83	97	7	5	13	9	8	

Valley Forge Interchange 24/326						Mid-County Interchange 25A/20					
Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					PC Cash	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds				All
	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	PC ETC		CV Cash	CV ETC			
Base	15	10	21	13	13	10	6	15	9	8	
Scenario 1, Rate 1	12	7	18	11	10	9	5	14	9	7	
Scenario 1, Rate 3	10	6	15	9	8	9	5	14	9	7	
Scenario 6, Rate 1	9	6	15	9	8	9	5	15	9	7	
Scenario 6, Rate 3	9	5	14	9	7	9	5	14	8	7	
Scenario 9, Rate 1	11	7	17	10	9	9	5	14	9	7	
Scenario 9, Rate 2	10	6	15	10	8	8	5	14	9	7	
Scenario 15, Rate 1	13	8	18	11	10	9	6	14	9	7	
Scenario 15, Rate 2	10	7	16	13	8	9	6	14	9	7	
Scenario 20, Rate 2	14	9	19	13	12	10	6	15	9	8	
Scenario 20, Rate 3	12	8	18	12	11	9	6	14	9	7	

Fort Washington Interchange 26/339						Willow Grove Interchange 27/343					
Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					PC Cash	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds				All
	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All		PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC		
Base	430	364	432	409	392	518	435	541	511	473	
Scenario 1, Rate 1	155	122	158	119	135	107	73	111	76	85	
Scenario 1, Rate 3	86	66	86	63	74	56	45	58	52	49	
Scenario 6, Rate 1	134	107	146	99	118	100	73	120	81	83	
Scenario 6, Rate 3	63	49	71	50	55	65	49	71	58	55	
Scenario 9, Rate 1	194	154	193	157	169	158	125	160	127	138	
Scenario 9, Rate 2	105	85	118	86	94	69	55	74	59	61	
Scenario 15, Rate 1	301	253	310	246	269	334	279	310	306	298	
Scenario 15, Rate 2	266	212	270	221	228	268	210	300	220	229	
Scenario 20, Rate 2	426	364	422	401	390	480	412	493	414	440	
Scenario 20, Rate 3	410	338	407	316	364	474	407	482	399	423	

Philadelphia Interchange 28/351						Lehigh Valley Interchange 33/56					
Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					PC Cash	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds				All
	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All		PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC		
Base	737	115	761	117	325	8	6	13	9	8	
Scenario 1, Rate 1	174	86	192	85	121	8	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 1, Rate 3	64	52	64	58	57	8	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 6, Rate 1	139	79	167	79	104	8	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 6, Rate 3	63	50	66	54	56	8	5	13	9	7	
Scenario 9, Rate 1	257	94	278	97	155	8	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 9, Rate 2	70	57	78	58	62	8	6	13	9	7	
Scenario 15, Rate 1	482	107	523	108	218	8	6	13	9	8	
Scenario 15, Rate 2	488	109	509	110	212	8	6	13	9	7	
Scenario 20, Rate 2	707	114	732	115	313	8	6	13	9	8	
Scenario 20, Rate 3	658	109	683	111	295	8	6	13	9	8	

Table 6-8
Average Vehicle Delay by Payment Type Over the PM Peak Period
Entering Toll Plaza Lanes - Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
Comparison of Toll Plaza Operations between Scenarios 1, 6, 9, 15 and 20
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Pittsburgh Plaza Interchange 6/57						New Stanton Interchange 8/75					
Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds						Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					
Condition	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All	
Base	442	401	443	493	435	8	5	14	9	8	
Scenario 1, Rate 1	80	72	92	76	79	8	5	13	8	8	
Scenario 1, Rate 3	17	15	23	19	17	7	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 6, Rate 1	52	48	59	50	51	8	5	13	8	8	
Scenario 6, Rate 3	11	10	16	14	11	8	5	13	8	8	
Scenario 9, Rate 1	164	135	164	142	156	8	5	12	8	8	
Scenario 9, Rate 2	20	17	26	22	19	8	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 15, Rate 1	283	243	302	259	271	8	5	13	9	8	
Scenario 15, Rate 2	187	150	187	152	175	8	5	12	8	8	
Scenario 20, Rate 2	441	374	409	471	431	8	5	13	8	8	
Scenario 20, Rate 3	420	363	403	338	405	8	5	13	8	8	

Valley Forge Interchange 24/326						Mid-County Interchange 25A/20					
Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds						Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					
Condition	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All	
Base	8	5	13	9	7	330	234	338	233	281	
Scenario 1, Rate 1	8	5	13	8	6	48	28	54	34	39	
Scenario 1, Rate 3	8	5	13	8	7	23	11	32	14	18	
Scenario 6, Rate 1	8	5	13	8	6	61	35	74	40	49	
Scenario 6, Rate 3	8	5	13	8	6	25	13	31	16	19	
Scenario 9, Rate 1	8	5	13	8	7	70	45	73	49	57	
Scenario 9, Rate 2	8	5	12	8	6	30	17	35	21	24	
Scenario 15, Rate 1	8	5	13	9	7	138	95	135	97	113	
Scenario 15, Rate 2	8	5	13	9	6	105	72	99	75	84	
Scenario 20, Rate 2	8	5	13	8	7	301	218	299	224	257	
Scenario 20, Rate 3	8	5	13	8	7	272	185	250	179	225	

Fort Washington Interchange 26/339						Willow Grove Interchange 27/343					
Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds						Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					
Condition	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All	
Base	89	63	106	59	74	490	364	483	417	418	
Scenario 1, Rate 1	13	8	16	11	10	144	104	155	115	123	
Scenario 1, Rate 3	11	6	16	10	8	27	17	34	18	22	
Scenario 6, Rate 1	13	9	21	12	11	115	82	121	86	97	
Scenario 6, Rate 3	11	6	16	10	8	24	16	32	17	20	
Scenario 9, Rate 1	18	12	22	17	15	132	95	155	99	111	
Scenario 9, Rate 2	12	8	18	12	10	37	25	45	29	30	
Scenario 15, Rate 1	30	21	35	21	24	229	174	233	180	193	
Scenario 15, Rate 2	17	12	23	16	14	117	87	192	94	98	
Scenario 20, Rate 2	70	53	85	59	60	451	354	475	363	393	
Scenario 20, Rate 3	65	46	82	58	53	448	340	434	365	383	

Philadelphia Interchange 28/351						Lehigh Valley Interchange 33/56					
Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds						Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					
Condition	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All	
Base	63	14	70	17	37	9	6	14	9	8	
Scenario 1, Rate 1	16	6	21	9	11	9	5	14	9	8	
Scenario 1, Rate 3	15	6	21	9	11	8	5	14	9	7	
Scenario 6, Rate 1	16	6	21	9	11	8	5	13	8	7	
Scenario 6, Rate 3	14	6	20	10	10	8	5	13	8	7	
Scenario 9, Rate 1	14	6	19	9	10	8	6	14	9	8	
Scenario 9, Rate 2	15	6	20	9	10	8	6	13	9	8	
Scenario 15, Rate 1	14	7	19	11	10	8	6	13	9	7	
Scenario 15, Rate 2	12	6	17	10	9	8	6	13	9	7	
Scenario 20, Rate 2	42	14	44	17	28	9	6	14	9	8	
Scenario 20, Rate 3	27	11	33	16	19	9	6	14	9	8	

Table 6-9
Total Vehicle Delay Over the AM Peak Period
Entering Toll Plaza Lanes - Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
Comparison of Toll Plaza Operations between Scenarios 1, 6, 9, 15 and 20
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Scenario	Total Vehicle Delay in Minutes By Plaza							
	Pittsburgh Int. 6/57	New Stanton Int. 8/75	Valley Forge Int. 24/326	Mid-County Int. 25A/20	Fort Washington Int. 26/339	Willow Grove Int. 27/343	Philadelphia Int. 28/351	Lehigh Valley Int. 33/56
Base	9,032	350	1,569	920	39,961	49,803	48,993	437
Scenario 1, Rate 1	2,042	329	1,151	726	13,226	8,883	17,654	408
Scenario 1, Rate 3	1,487	322	856	685	7,026	4,859	8,179	405
Scenario 6, Rate 1	1,600	306	859	719	11,520	8,734	15,033	390
Scenario 6, Rate 3	1,214	301	779	668	5,195	5,422	7,861	365
Scenario 9, Rate 1	2,225	326	1,080	755	16,878	14,583	22,942	412
Scenario 9, Rate 2	1,609	317	922	683	9,055	6,172	9,048	401
Scenario 15, Rate 1	3,143	349	1,280	787	27,993	32,431	33,627	425
Scenario 15, Rate 2	1,894	345	1,033	766	24,006	25,014	32,621	410
Scenario 20, Rate 2	8,898	350	1,539	915	39,626	46,636	47,412	436
Scenario 20, Rate 3	7,946	347	1,463	850	37,093	43,792	44,800	433

X:\TFT Group\Projects\PA 377680 Turnpike Value Pricing\Draft and Final Report\Final Report\Draft Report\Chapter 6\Tables 6-7 to 6-10.xls\AM Tota

Table 6-10
Total Vehicle Delay Over the PM Peak Period
Entering Toll Plaza Lanes - Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
Comparison of Toll Plaza Operations between Scenarios 1, 6, 9, 15 and 20
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Scenario	Total Vehicle Delay in Minutes By Plaza							
	Pittsburgh Int. 6/57	New Stanton Int. 8/75	Valley Forge Int. 24/326	Mid-County Int. 25A/20	Fort Washington Int. 26/339	Willow Grove Int. 27/343	Philadelphia Int. 28/351	Lehigh Valley Int. 33/56
Base	37,821	324	621	40,667	7,324	41,157	4,200	503
Scenario 1, Rate 1	6,714	290	541	5,392	904	11,869	1,121	464
Scenario 1, Rate 3	1,346	281	523	2,346	714	2,062	1,022	436
Scenario 6, Rate 1	4,277	276	515	6,878	966	9,405	1,105	420
Scenario 6, Rate 3	868	269	484	2,623	693	1,843	952	399
Scenario 9, Rate 1	13,465	287	558	8,224	1,331	10,871	1,067	453
Scenario 9, Rate 2	1,592	283	523	3,287	856	2,940	1,019	448
Scenario 15, Rate 1	23,930	297	600	16,784	2,389	19,983	1,098	449
Scenario 15, Rate 2	15,395	290	585	12,655	1,349	10,298	942	443
Scenario 20, Rate 2	37,711	314	600	37,325	5,967	39,159	3,126	495
Scenario 20, Rate 3	35,290	310	595	32,946	5,261	38,085	2,124	485

X:\TFT Group\Projects\PA 377680 Turnpike Value Pricing\Draft and Final Report\Final Report\Draft Report\Chapter 6\Tables 6-7 to 6-10.xls]PM Tot I

Table 6-11
Average Vehicle Delay by Payment Type Over the AM Peak Period
Exiting Toll Plaza Lanes - Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
Comparison of Toll Plaza Operations between Scenarios 1, 6, 9, 15 and 20
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Pittsburgh Plaza Interchange 6/57						New Stanton Interchange 8/75					
Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds				
	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All		PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All
Base	92	20	105	22	66	Base	21	4	36	8	17
Scenario 1, Rate 1	24	7	42	9	18	Scenario 1, Rate 1	21	4	35	7	17
Scenario 1, Rate 3	20	6	36	10	16	Scenario 1, Rate 3	20	4	35	8	17
Scenario 6, Rate 1	24	7	42	9	18	Scenario 6, Rate 1	21	4	35	7	17
Scenario 6, Rate 3	20	6	36	10	16	Scenario 6, Rate 3	20	4	35	8	17
Scenario 9, Rate 1	20	7	34	10	16	Scenario 9, Rate 1	21	4	33	8	17
Scenario 9, Rate 2	20	6	33	10	15	Scenario 9, Rate 2	21	4	35	7	17
Scenario 15, Rate 1	21	8	38	11	16	Scenario 15, Rate 1	21	4	36	8	16
Scenario 15, Rate 2	19	7	34	11	14	Scenario 15, Rate 2	20	4	35	8	15
Scenario 20, Rate 2	45	14	67	18	33	Scenario 20, Rate 2	21	4	36	8	17
Scenario 20, Rate 3	41	11	55	16	30	Scenario 20, Rate 3	21	4	35	8	17

Valley Forge Interchange 24/326						Mid-County Interchange 25A/20					
Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds				
	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All		PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All
Base	92	21	108	25	48	Base	22	7	37	10	14
Scenario 1, Rate 1	27	6	42	10	15	Scenario 1, Rate 1	19	5	34	8	11
Scenario 1, Rate 3	25	6	42	9	14	Scenario 1, Rate 3	17	5	32	8	11
Scenario 6, Rate 1	25	6	42	10	15	Scenario 6, Rate 1	19	5	34	8	11
Scenario 6, Rate 3	25	6	42	9	14	Scenario 6, Rate 3	17	5	32	8	11
Scenario 9, Rate 1	24	6	41	9	13	Scenario 9, Rate 1	20	5	34	8	12
Scenario 9, Rate 2	23	6	39	9	13	Scenario 9, Rate 2	19	5	33	8	11
Scenario 15, Rate 1	23	8	37	11	13	Scenario 15, Rate 1	19	5	33	9	11
Scenario 15, Rate 2	23	8	38	12	13	Scenario 15, Rate 2	17	5	31	9	10
Scenario 20, Rate 2	79	19	87	21	35	Scenario 20, Rate 2	22	7	37	10	14
Scenario 20, Rate 3	49	14	66	17	27	Scenario 20, Rate 3	20	7	36	10	13

Fort Washington Interchange 26/339						Willow Grove Interchange 27/343					
Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds				
	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All		PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All
Base	82	41	101	40	58	Base	377	71	611	78	197
Scenario 1, Rate 1	30	6	50	10	17	Scenario 1, Rate 1	112	47	162	57	77
Scenario 1, Rate 3	21	5	39	9	13	Scenario 1, Rate 3	79	39	90	35	57
Scenario 6, Rate 1	30	6	50	10	17	Scenario 6, Rate 1	112	47	162	57	77
Scenario 6, Rate 3	21	5	39	9	13	Scenario 6, Rate 3	79	39	90	35	57
Scenario 9, Rate 1	27	6	47	9	15	Scenario 9, Rate 1	104	48	112	52	71
Scenario 9, Rate 2	26	5	46	9	15	Scenario 9, Rate 2	54	27	61	33	39
Scenario 15, Rate 1	28	8	47	11	15	Scenario 15, Rate 1	97	45	117	50	63
Scenario 15, Rate 2	20	7	38	10	12	Scenario 15, Rate 2	101	48	93	55	65
Scenario 20, Rate 2	57	26	74	30	39	Scenario 20, Rate 2	347	67	482	69	177
Scenario 20, Rate 3	49	22	63	27	32	Scenario 20, Rate 3	338	56	192	58	154

Philadelphia Interchange 28/351						Lehigh Valley Interchange 33/56					
Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds				
	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All		PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All
Base	29	9	36	11	17	Base	23	5	38	8	16
Scenario 1, Rate 1	16	6	23	8	10	Scenario 1, Rate 1	21	4	33	8	15
Scenario 1, Rate 3	16	5	22	8	10	Scenario 1, Rate 3	20	4	34	7	14
Scenario 6, Rate 1	16	6	23	8	10	Scenario 6, Rate 1	21	4	33	8	15
Scenario 6, Rate 3	16	5	22	8	10	Scenario 6, Rate 3	20	4	34	7	14
Scenario 9, Rate 1	17	6	23	9	11	Scenario 9, Rate 1	21	4	35	8	14
Scenario 9, Rate 2	16	6	22	9	10	Scenario 9, Rate 2	20	4	34	8	14
Scenario 15, Rate 1	17	6	22	9	10	Scenario 15, Rate 1	20	5	34	8	13
Scenario 15, Rate 2	16	6	22	9	10	Scenario 15, Rate 2	20	5	33	8	12
Scenario 20, Rate 2	25	9	32	11	15	Scenario 20, Rate 2	23	5	37	8	16
Scenario 20, Rate 3	19	7	26	10	12	Scenario 20, Rate 3	18	4	31	8	13

Table 6-12
Average Vehicle Delay by Payment Type Over the PM Peak Period
Exiting Toll Plaza Lanes - Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
Comparison of Toll Plaza Operations between Scenarios 1, 6, 9, 15 and 20
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Pittsburgh Plaza Interchange 6/57						New Stanton Interchange 8/75					
Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds				
	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All		PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All
Base	90	7	105	11	69	Base	36	8	54	12	30
Scenario 1, Rate 1	27	6	54	8	27	Scenario 1, Rate 1	25	7	42	11	22
Scenario 1, Rate 3	27	6	41	9	23	Scenario 1, Rate 3	25	7	40	10	21
Scenario 6, Rate 1	27	6	54	8	27	Scenario 6, Rate 1	25	7	42	11	22
Scenario 6, Rate 3	27	6	41	9	23	Scenario 6, Rate 3	25	7	40	10	21
Scenario 9, Rate 1	27	6	45	9	22	Scenario 9, Rate 1	25	6	42	10	21
Scenario 9, Rate 2	23	7	42	11	19	Scenario 9, Rate 2	25	7	41	10	21
Scenario 15, Rate 1	31	7	48	11	24	Scenario 15, Rate 1	24	8	42	11	20
Scenario 15, Rate 2	26	7	40	10	20	Scenario 15, Rate 2	25	7	44	11	20
Scenario 20, Rate 2	82	7	97	11	62	Scenario 20, Rate 2	29	8	43	11	23
Scenario 20, Rate 3	66	7	92	10	51	Scenario 20, Rate 3	28	8	43	11	23

Valley Forge Interchange 24/326						Mid-County Interchange 25A/20					
Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds				
	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All		PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All
Base	24	4	47	8	15	Base	19	5	33	8	12
Scenario 1, Rate 1	23	4	44	8	15	Scenario 1, Rate 1	17	5	32	8	11
Scenario 1, Rate 3	23	4	45	8	14	Scenario 1, Rate 3	17	5	30	8	10
Scenario 6, Rate 1	23	4	44	8	15	Scenario 6, Rate 1	17	5	32	8	11
Scenario 6, Rate 3	23	4	45	8	14	Scenario 6, Rate 3	17	5	30	8	10
Scenario 9, Rate 1	23	4	41	8	13	Scenario 9, Rate 1	17	5	31	8	11
Scenario 9, Rate 2	23	4	43	8	14	Scenario 9, Rate 2	17	5	33	8	10
Scenario 15, Rate 1	23	4	44	8	13	Scenario 15, Rate 1	17	5	33	8	11
Scenario 15, Rate 2	22	4	42	8	12	Scenario 15, Rate 2	17	5	31	8	10
Scenario 20, Rate 2	24	4	44	8	15	Scenario 20, Rate 2	18	5	33	8	12
Scenario 20, Rate 3	24	4	44	8	14	Scenario 20, Rate 3	17	5	33	8	12

Fort Washington Interchange 26/339						Willow Grove Interchange 27/343					
Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds				
	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All		PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All
Base	46	19	62	23	31	Base	74	40	85	41	55
Scenario 1, Rate 1	19	7	38	10	12	Scenario 1, Rate 1	20	9	36	13	14
Scenario 1, Rate 3	18	7	39	11	12	Scenario 1, Rate 3	18	8	35	11	13
Scenario 6, Rate 1	19	7	38	10	12	Scenario 6, Rate 1	20	9	36	13	14
Scenario 6, Rate 3	18	7	39	11	12	Scenario 6, Rate 3	18	8	35	11	13
Scenario 9, Rate 1	19	7	38	11	12	Scenario 9, Rate 1	19	8	34	10	13
Scenario 9, Rate 2	20	8	41	12	13	Scenario 9, Rate 2	17	7	33	10	12
Scenario 15, Rate 1	22	9	40	12	14	Scenario 15, Rate 1	24	12	36	15	16
Scenario 15, Rate 2	17	8	38	10	11	Scenario 15, Rate 2	20	10	36	13	13
Scenario 20, Rate 2	36	15	55	20	24	Scenario 20, Rate 2	72	29	85	23	45
Scenario 20, Rate 3	29	12	45	19	19	Scenario 20, Rate 3	67	14	84	17	36

Philadelphia Interchange 28/351						Lehigh Valley Interchange 33/56					
Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds					Condition	Average Vehicle Delay in Seconds				
	PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All		PC Cash	PC ETC	CV Cash	CV ETC	All
Base	27	5	34	9	16	Base	35	5	48	8	23
Scenario 1, Rate 1	18	5	25	8	12	Scenario 1, Rate 1	24	5	38	8	17
Scenario 1, Rate 3	18	5	25	8	12	Scenario 1, Rate 3	23	4	36	8	16
Scenario 6, Rate 1	18	5	25	8	12	Scenario 6, Rate 1	24	5	38	8	17
Scenario 6, Rate 3	18	5	25	8	12	Scenario 6, Rate 3	23	4	36	8	16
Scenario 9, Rate 1	18	5	24	9	11	Scenario 9, Rate 1	24	4	37	8	16
Scenario 9, Rate 2	17	5	24	8	11	Scenario 9, Rate 2	23	4	38	8	16
Scenario 15, Rate 1	17	5	26	9	10	Scenario 15, Rate 1	27	5	39	8	17
Scenario 15, Rate 2	16	5	24	9	10	Scenario 15, Rate 2	21	5	36	8	14
Scenario 20, Rate 2	23	5	28	9	14	Scenario 20, Rate 2	34	5	45	8	21
Scenario 20, Rate 3	17	5	25	9	11	Scenario 20, Rate 3	28	5	41	8	18

Table 6-13
Total Vehicle Delay Over the AM Peak Period
Exiting Toll Plaza Lanes - Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
Comparison of Toll Plaza Operations between Scenarios 1, 6, 9,15 and 20
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Scenario	Total Vehicle Delay in Minutes By Plaza							
	Pittsburgh Int. 6/57	New Stanton Int. 8/75	Valley Forge Int. 24/326	Mid-County Int. 25A/20	Fort Washington Int. 26/339	Willow Grove Int. 27/343	Philadelphia Int. 28/351	Lehigh Valley Int. 33/56
Base	4,979	595	7,289	2,299	5,218	21,101	2,627	933
Scenario 1, Rate 1	1,187	526	1,954	1,614	1,270	7,393	1,310	752
Scenario 1, Rate 3	961	511	1,727	1,429	915	5,169	1,181	702
Scenario 6, Rate 1	1,187	526	1,954	1,614	1,270	7,393	1,310	752
Scenario 6, Rate 3	961	511	1,727	1,429	915	5,169	1,181	702
Scenario 9, Rate 1	1,057	536	1,807	1,748	1,191	7,081	1,484	762
Scenario 9, Rate 2	953	505	1,631	1,550	1,077	3,641	1,192	702
Scenario 15, Rate 1	1,130	564	1,937	1,723	1,341	6,942	1,491	764
Scenario 15, Rate 2	1,012	523	1,903	1,522	1,013	7,121	1,394	696
Scenario 20, Rate 2	2,539	592	5,084	2,227	3,491	19,104	2,365	914
Scenario 20, Rate 3	2,278	587	3,979	2,174	3,342	18,796	1,832	754

X:\TFT Group\Projects\PA 377680 Turnpike Value Pricing\Draft and Final Report\Final Report\Draft Report\Chapter 6\Tables 6-11 to 6-14.xls]AM Tot

Table 6-14
Total Vehicle Delay Over the PM Peak Period
Exiting Toll Plaza Lanes - Weekday Traffic Levels in 2012
Comparison of Toll Plaza Operations between Scenarios 1, 6, 9, 15 and 20
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Scenario	Total Vehicle Delay in Minutes By Plaza							
	Pittsburgh Int. 6/57	New Stanton Int. 8/75	Valley Forge Int. 24/326	Mid-County Int. 25A/20	Fort Washington Int. 26/339	Willow Grove Int. 27/343	Philadelphia Int. 28/351	Lehigh Valley Int. 33/56
Base	5,170	1,545	1,313	1,495	2,678	5,867	1,980	1,492
Scenario 1, Rate 1	1,820	998	1,138	1,126	902	1,296	1,262	989
Scenario 1, Rate 3	1,485	927	1,043	1,011	806	1,103	1,139	898
Scenario 6, Rate 1	1,820	998	1,138	1,126	902	1,296	1,262	989
Scenario 6, Rate 3	1,485	927	1,043	1,011	806	1,103	1,139	898
Scenario 9, Rate 1	1,500	962	1,087	1,139	915	1,273	1,228	945
Scenario 9, Rate 2	1,284	951	1,039	1,054	931	1,069	1,119	892
Scenario 15, Rate 1	1,736	1,005	1,178	1,252	1,146	1,740	1,234	1,056
Scenario 15, Rate 2	1,424	1,001	1,025	1,184	930	1,399	1,052	862
Scenario 20, Rate 2	4,697	1,214	1,306	1,463	2,046	5,228	1,714	1,337
Scenario 20, Rate 3	3,787	1,201	1,224	1,445	1,633	3,891	1,358	1,159

X:\TFT Group\Projects\PA 377680 Turnpike Value Pricing\Draft and Final Report\Final Report\Draft Report\Chapter 6\Tables 6-11 to 6-14.xls]PM Tot

Table 6-15
Estimated Mainline Segment Level of Service
for a Typical AM Weekday Peak Hour in 2002
 Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Mainline Segment	Base	Scenarios 1,3,17-1		Scenario 6		Scenarios 9,17-9		Scenario 15		Scenario 20	
		Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 2	Rate 3
Westbound Direction (1)											
Pittsburgh											
4-5	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
5-6	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
6-7	C	B	B	B	B	C	B	C	C	C	C
7-8	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	C	C	C
Philadelphia											
23-24	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
24-25	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
25-25A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
25A-26	E	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	E	E	E
26-27	D	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	D	D	D
27-28	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	D	D	D
28-29	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
29-30	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
NE Extension											
25A-31	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
31-32	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
32-33	B	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B	B	B
Eastbound Direction (2)											
Pittsburgh											
4-5	B	B	A	B	A	B	B	B	B	B	B
5-6	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
6-7	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
7-8	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Philadelphia											
23-24	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
24-25	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
25-25A	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	B
25A-26	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	D	D	D
26-27	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	D
27-28	C	C	B	C	B	C	B	C	C	C	C
28-29	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B
29-30	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B
NE Extension											
25A-31	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	D
31-32	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
32-33	C	C	C	C	B	C	C	C	C	C	C

(1) On the Northeastern Extension, the values shown here are for the northbound direction.

(2) On the Northeastern Extension, the values shown here are for the southbound direction.

Table 6-16
Estimated Mainline Segment Level of Service
for a Typical PM Weekday Peak Hour in 2002
 Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Mainline Segment	Base	Scenarios 1,3,17-1		Scenario 6		Scenarios 9,17-9		Scenario 15		Scenario 20	
		Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 2	Rate 3
Westbound Direction (1)											
Pittsburgh											
4-5	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
5-6	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	B	C	C
6-7	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	C
7-8	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Philadelphia											
23-24	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
24-25	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
25-25A	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
25A-26	D	D	C	C	C	D	C	D	D	D	D
26-27	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
27-28	C	C	B	C	B	C	C	C	C	C	C
28-29	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	B	C	C
29-30	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
NE Extension											
25A-31	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	D
31-32	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
32-33	C	C	B	C	B	C	C	C	C	C	C
Eastbound Direction (2)											
Pittsburgh											
4-5	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	C
5-6	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
6-7	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
7-8	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	B
Philadelphia											
23-24	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
24-25	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
25-25A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
25A-26	D	D	D	D	C	D	D	D	D	D	D
26-27	D	C	C	C	C	D	D	D	D	D	D
27-28	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	D
28-29	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
29-30	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
NE Extension											
25A-31	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
31-32	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
32-33	B	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	B	B	B

(1) On the Northeastern Extension, the values shown here are for the northbound direction.

(2) On the Northeastern Extension, the values shown here are for the southbound direction.

Table 6-17
Estimated Mainline Segment Level of Service
for a Typical AM Weekday Peak Hour in 2012
 Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Mainline Segment	Base	Scenarios 1,3,17-1		Scenario 6		Scenarios 9,17-9		Scenario 15		Scenario 20	
		Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 2	Rate 3
Westbound Direction (1)											
Pittsburgh											
4-5	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
5-6	D	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	D	D	D
6-7	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
7-8	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Philadelphia											
23-24	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	C	C	C
24-25	D	D	C	D	C	D	D	D	D	D	D
25-25A	D	D	C	C	C	D	C	D	D	D	D
25A-26	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
26-27	F	E	E	E	E	E	E	F	F	F	F
27-28	E	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	E	E	E
28-29	C	B	B	B	B	C	B	C	C	C	C
29-30	C	B	B	B	B	C	B	C	C	C	C
NE Extension											
25A-31	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
31-32	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
32-33	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Eastbound Direction (2)											
Pittsburgh											
4-5	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
5-6	C	C	B	B	B	C	B	C	C	C	C
6-7	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	C	C	C	C
7-8	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Philadelphia											
23-24	E	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	D
24-25	E	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	E	E	E
25-25A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
25A-26	F	D	D	D	D	E	D	F	F	F	F
26-27	E	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	E	E	E
27-28	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	D	D	D
28-29	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
29-30	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
NE Extension											
25A-31	F	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	E	F	F
31-32	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
32-33	D	D	C	C	C	D	C	D	D	D	D

(1) On the Northeastern Extension, the values shown here are for the northbound direction.

(2) On the Northeastern Extension, the values shown here are for the southbound direction.

Table 6-18
Estimated Mainline Segment Level of Service
for a Typical PM Weekday Peak Hour in 2012
 Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Mainline Segment	Base	Scenarios 1,3,17-1		Scenario 6		Scenarios 9,17-9		Scenario 15		Scenario 20	
		Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 2	Rate 3
Westbound Direction (1)											
Pittsburgh											
4-5	C	C	C	C	B	C	C	C	C	C	C
5-6	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
6-7	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
7-8	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Philadelphia											
23-24	E	D	D	D	D	E	D	E	E	E	E
24-25	E	D	D	D	D	E	D	E	E	E	E
25-25A	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
25A-26	F	E	E	E	E	E	E	F	F	F	F
26-27	E	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	E	E	E
27-28	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	D	D	D
28-29	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
29-30	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
NE Extension											
25A-31	F	E	D	E	D	E	E	E	E	F	F
31-32	E	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	D	E	E
32-33	D	C	C	C	C	C	C	D	D	D	D
Eastbound Direction (2)											
Pittsburgh											
4-5	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
5-6	D	D	C	D	C	D	D	D	D	D	D
6-7	D	D	D	D	C	D	D	D	D	D	D
7-8	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Philadelphia											
23-24	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
24-25	E	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	E
25-25A	E	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	E
25A-26	F	F	E	F	E	F	E	F	F	F	F
26-27	F	E	E	E	D	E	E	F	F	F	F
27-28	E	D	D	D	D	D	D	E	E	E	E
28-29	B	B	A	A	A	B	A	B	B	B	B
29-30	B	A	A	A	A	B	A	B	B	B	B
NE Extension											
25A-31	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
31-32	C	B	B	B	B	C	B	C	C	C	C
32-33	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B

(1) On the Northeastern Extension, the values shown here are for the northbound direction.

(2) On the Northeastern Extension, the values shown here are for the southbound direction.

Table 6-19
Estimated Value Pricing Impacts of Diverted Turnpike Traffic on Alternative Routes
AM Peak Hour: Westbound and Northbound Directions

Segment				Scenario 1		Scenario 6		Scenario 9		Scenario 15		Scenario 20	
Number	Name	Between		Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 2	Rate 3
Screenline 1													
1	Rt. 1	Rt. 202	Rt. 252	20	20	20	30	10	20	10	10	0	0
2	Rt. 3	Rt. 202	Rt. 252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Rt. 30	Rt. 202	Rt. 252	30	40	40	50	30	30	20	20	0	10
4	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 23	Interchange 24	-50	-60	-70	-90	-40	-60	-30	-40	-10	-20
5	Rt. 23	Rt. 100	Rt. 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Rt. 422	Rt. 100	Rt. 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Rt. 73	Rt. 663	Rt. 29	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Screenline 2													
8	I 95	Rt. 70	Rt. 73	120	160	130	170	100	140	60	80	10	20
9	Rt. 1	Rt. 611	Rt. 232	30	40	40	50	30	40	20	20	0	0
10	Rt. 73	Rt. 611	Rt. 309	60	80	60	80	50	60	30	40	10	10
11	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 26	Interchange 27	-360	-460	-380	-480	-290	-400	-190	-240	-30	-60
12	Rt. 63	Rt. 202	PA TPK	50	70	60	70	40	60	30	40	0	10
13	Rt. 202	Rt. 611	Rt. 63	60	80	60	80	50	60	30	40	10	10
Screenline 3													
14	I-295	Rt. 73	PA TPK	30	40	30	40	20	30	10	20	0	0
15	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 29	Interchange 30	-170	-220	-180	-220	-140	-180	-80	-100	-10	-20
16	I 95	Rt. 32	Rt. 31	90	120	100	120	80	100	40	50	0	10
17	Rt. 202	Rt. 32	Rt. 31	30	40	30	50	30	40	20	20	10	10
Screenline 4													
18	Rt. 29	Rt 73	Rt. 63	20	20	20	30	10	20	10	10	0	0
19	Rt. 63	Rt. 29	PA TPK	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
20	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 31	Interchange 32	-90	-120	-100	-130	-70	-100	-50	-60	-10	-20
21	Rt. 309	Rt. 663	Rt. 202	30	30	30	40	20	30	10	20	0	10
22	Rt. 313	Rt. 563	Rt. 611	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	0	0
Screenline 5													
23	Rt. 51	Rt. 136	Rt. 70	30	40	30	40	20	30	20	20	0	0
24	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 7	Interchange 8	-100	-120	-110	-130	-80	-110	-60	-80	-10	-10
25	Rt. 119	Rt. 66	PA TPK	40	60	50	60	40	50	30	40	0	0
26	Rt. 30	Rt. 119	Rt. 981	20	20	20	30	20	20	10	20	0	10
Screenline 6													
27	Rt. 51	Rt. 19	Rt. 837	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
28	Rt. 376	Rt. 51	Rt. 30	50	60	60	70	40	50	30	40	10	10
29	Rt. 8	Rt. 380	Rt. 376	60	80	70	90	50	80	40	50	0	10
30	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 5	Interchange 6	-120	-160	-140	-170	-110	-140	-80	-110	-10	-20

Table 6-20
Estimated Value Pricing Impacts of Diverted Turnpike Traffic on Alternative Routes
AM Peak Hour: Eastbound and Southbound Directions

Segment				Scenario 1		Scenario 6		Scenario 9		Scenario 15		Scenario 20	
Number	Name	Between		Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 2	Rate 3
Screenline 1													
1	Rt. 1	Rt. 202	Rt. 252	20	30	20	30	20	20	10	10	0	0
2	Rt. 3	Rt. 202	Rt. 252	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
3	Rt. 30	Rt. 202	Rt. 252	70	100	90	130	60	80	30	40	10	20
4	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 23	Interchange 24	-180	-230	-210	-290	-140	-190	-80	-100	-20	-30
5	Rt. 23	Rt. 100	Rt. 29	40	40	40	60	30	40	20	20	0	0
6	Rt. 422	Rt. 100	Rt. 29	10	20	20	20	10	20	10	10	0	0
7	Rt. 73	Rt. 663	Rt. 29	10	20	10	20	10	10	0	0	0	0
Screenline 2													
8	I 95	Rt. 70	Rt. 73	140	180	150	210	120	160	70	90	10	20
9	Rt. 1	Rt. 611	Rt. 232	60	70	60	80	50	60	30	30	0	10
10	Rt. 73	Rt. 611	Rt. 309	20	30	30	40	20	30	10	20	0	0
11	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 26	Interchange 27	-510	-630	-550	-730	-420	-550	-250	-310	-40	-70
12	Rt. 63	Rt. 202	PA TPK	110	130	110	150	90	110	50	60	10	10
13	Rt. 202	Rt. 611	Rt. 63	60	70	60	80	50	60	30	30	10	10
Screenline 3													
14	I-295	Rt. 73	PA TPK	10	10	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
15	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 29	Interchange 30	-70	-90	-80	-100	-60	-80	-30	-40	-10	-20
16	I 95	Rt. 32	Rt. 31	40	50	40	50	30	40	20	20	0	10
17	Rt. 202	Rt. 32	Rt. 31	10	10	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0
Screenline 4													
18	Rt. 29	Rt 73	Rt. 63	80	90	80	100	60	80	30	40	10	10
19	Rt. 63	Rt. 29	PA TPK	20	30	20	30	20	20	10	10	0	0
20	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 31	Interchange 32	-220	-280	-250	-310	-180	-240	-90	-120	-20	-30
21	Rt. 309	Rt. 663	Rt. 202	70	90	80	100	60	80	30	40	0	10
22	Rt. 313	Rt. 563	Rt. 611	30	30	30	40	20	30	10	10	0	0
Screenline 5													
23	Rt. 51	Rt. 136	Rt. 70	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
24	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 7	Interchange 8	-30	-40	-40	-50	-30	-30	-20	-30	-10	-10
25	Rt. 119	Rt. 66	PA TPK	10	20	20	30	10	20	10	10	0	0
26	Rt. 30	Rt. 119	Rt. 981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Screenline 6													
27	Rt. 51	Rt. 19	Rt. 837	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	10	0	0
28	Rt. 376	Rt. 51	Rt. 30	30	30	30	40	30	30	20	20	0	0
29	Rt. 8	Rt. 380	Rt. 376	50	70	60	80	40	60	30	40	0	0
30	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 5	Interchange 6	-90	-110	-110	-140	-80	-100	-60	-80	-10	-10

Table 6-21
Estimated Value Pricing Impacts of Diverted Turnpike Traffic on Alternative Routes
PM Peak Hour: Westbound and Northbound Directions

Segment				Scenario 1		Scenario 6		Scenario 9		Scenario 15		Scenario 20	
Number	Name	Between		Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 2	Rate 3
Screenline 1													
1	Rt. 1	Rt. 202	Rt. 252	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	0	0
2	Rt. 3	Rt. 202	Rt. 252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Rt. 30	Rt. 202	Rt. 252	30	40	50	60	30	40	20	20	0	10
4	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 23	Interchange 24	-50	-60	-70	-90	-50	-60	-30	-40	-10	-20
5	Rt. 23	Rt. 100	Rt. 29	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
6	Rt. 422	Rt. 100	Rt. 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Rt. 73	Rt. 663	Rt. 29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Screenline 2													
8	I 95	Rt. 70	Rt. 73	80	100	90	110	70	90	50	60	10	20
9	Rt. 1	Rt. 611	Rt. 232	20	20	20	20	10	20	10	10	0	0
10	Rt. 73	Rt. 611	Rt. 309	40	50	40	50	30	40	20	30	0	10
11	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 26	Interchange 27	-270	-340	-290	-360	-230	-300	-160	-210	-30	-50
12	Rt. 63	Rt. 202	PA TPK	50	60	50	60	40	50	30	40	0	10
13	Rt. 202	Rt. 611	Rt. 63	40	40	40	50	30	40	20	30	10	10
Screenline 3													
14	I-295	Rt. 73	PA TPK	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	10	0	0
15	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 29	Interchange 30	-140	-170	-150	-180	-120	-150	-80	-100	-10	-20
16	I 95	Rt. 32	Rt. 31	90	110	100	120	80	100	50	60	0	10
17	Rt. 202	Rt. 32	Rt. 31	20	30	20	30	20	20	10	20	0	0
Screenline 4													
18	Rt. 29	Rt 73	Rt. 63	40	50	40	50	30	40	20	30	0	0
19	Rt. 63	Rt. 29	PA TPK	20	30	20	30	20	30	20	20	0	0
20	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 31	Interchange 32	-120	-160	-140	-170	-100	-140	-70	-90	-10	-20
21	Rt. 309	Rt. 663	Rt. 202	40	50	40	60	30	50	20	30	0	10
22	Rt. 313	Rt. 563	Rt. 611	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	10	0	0
Screenline 5													
23	Rt. 51	Rt. 136	Rt. 70	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	10	0	0
24	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 7	Interchange 8	-100	-120	-100	-130	-90	-120	-70	-100	-10	-10
25	Rt. 119	Rt. 66	PA TPK	50	60	50	70	40	60	40	50	0	0
26	Rt. 30	Rt. 119	Rt. 981	10	20	10	20	10	20	10	10	0	10
Screenline 6													
27	Rt. 51	Rt. 19	Rt. 837	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
28	Rt. 376	Rt. 51	Rt. 30	10	20	20	20	10	20	10	20	10	10
29	Rt. 8	Rt. 380	Rt. 376	50	70	60	70	50	60	40	50	0	10
30	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 5	Interchange 6	-80	-100	-90	-120	-70	-100	-70	-90	-10	-20

Table 6-22
Estimated Value Pricing Impacts of Diverted Turnpike Traffic on Alternative Routes
PM Peak Hour: Eastbound and Southbound Directions

Segment				Scenario 1		Scenario 6		Scenario 9		Scenario 15		Scenario 20	
Number	Name	Between		Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 3	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 1	Rate 2	Rate 2	Rate 3
Screenline 1													
1	Rt. 1	Rt. 202	Rt. 252	20	30	30	40	20	30	20	20	0	0
2	Rt. 3	Rt. 202	Rt. 252	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
3	Rt. 30	Rt. 202	Rt. 252	40	50	50	60	30	40	30	40	0	0
4	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 23	Interchange 24	-110	-150	-150	-180	-90	-130	-80	-110	-20	-20
5	Rt. 23	Rt. 100	Rt. 29	20	30	30	40	20	30	20	20	0	0
6	Rt. 422	Rt. 100	Rt. 29	10	10	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	0
7	Rt. 73	Rt. 663	Rt. 29	10	10	20	20	10	10	0	10	0	0
Screenline 2													
8	I 95	Rt. 70	Rt. 73	140	170	160	230	110	150	80	100	20	30
9	Rt. 1	Rt. 611	Rt. 232	70	80	70	110	50	70	40	50	0	10
10	Rt. 73	Rt. 611	Rt. 309	40	50	50	70	30	40	20	30	10	0
11	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 26	Interchange 27	-390	-480	-450	-640	-330	-420	-220	-270	-40	-60
12	Rt. 63	Rt. 202	PA TPK	60	80	70	100	50	70	30	40	0	10
13	Rt. 202	Rt. 611	Rt. 63	50	60	50	80	40	50	30	30	0	10
Screenline 3													
14	I-295	Rt. 73	PA TPK	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
15	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 29	Interchange 30	-50	-60	-60	-80	-40	-50	-30	-30	-10	-10
16	I 95	Rt. 32	Rt. 31	40	50	50	60	30	40	20	30	10	10
17	Rt. 202	Rt. 32	Rt. 31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Screenline 4													
18	Rt. 29	Rt 73	Rt. 63	30	40	30	50	20	30	20	20	0	0
19	Rt. 63	Rt. 29	PA TPK	20	30	20	30	20	30	10	20	0	0
20	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 31	Interchange 32	-160	-200	-190	-240	-140	-180	-80	-100	-20	-30
21	Rt. 309	Rt. 663	Rt. 202	50	70	60	80	40	60	30	30	0	10
22	Rt. 313	Rt. 563	Rt. 611	20	20	20	20	10	20	10	10	0	0
Screenline 5													
23	Rt. 51	Rt. 136	Rt. 70	20	20	20	30	20	20	20	20	0	0
24	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 7	Interchange 8	-50	-60	-60	-80	-50	-60	-40	-50	-10	-10
25	Rt. 119	Rt. 66	PA TPK	30	40	30	40	30	30	20	30	0	0
26	Rt. 30	Rt. 119	Rt. 981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Screenline 6													
27	Rt. 51	Rt. 19	Rt. 837	10	10	10	20	10	10	10	10	0	0
28	Rt. 376	Rt. 51	Rt. 30	50	60	60	80	40	60	40	50	0	10
29	Rt. 8	Rt. 380	Rt. 376	40	50	50	60	40	50	30	40	0	0
30	Pennsylvania Turnpike	Interchange 5	Interchange 6	-100	-130	-130	-170	-100	-130	-80	-110	-10	-10

Table 6-23
Overall Comparative Summary
of Estimated Value Pricing Results at 2002 Levels

Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Value Pricing Scenario	VP Toll Scenario	Estimated Annual Revenue Impact (1,000s)	Annual Percent Revenue Impact	Passenger Car Urban Interchange Percent AM Peak Traffic Impacts			Percent Car AM Peak E-ZPass Share (1)
				Diverted	Shifted	Total	
Base		\$0	- -	- -	- -	- -	42.9
1	1	37,364	10.0	(9.4)	(7.0)	(16.4)	41.7
	3	46,204	12.3	(12.3)	(9.5)	(21.8)	41.2
3	1	62,717	16.7	(9.4)	(7.0)	(16.4)	41.7
	3	77,416	20.7	(12.3)	(9.5)	(21.8)	41.2
6	1	45,441	12.1	(8.8)	(6.9)	(15.7)	40.3
	3	56,425	15.1	(11.4)	(9.3)	(20.7)	39.8
9	1	35,424	9.5	(8.1)	(6.2)	(14.3)	44.8
	2	44,421	11.9	(11.0)	(9.2)	(20.2)	44.1
15	1	67,255	18.0	(5.0)	0.0	(5.0)	53.4
	2	82,248	22.0	(6.4)	0.0	(6.4)	56.9
17-1	1	74,696	19.9	(9.4)	(7.0)	(16.4)	41.7
	3	91,657	24.5	(12.3)	(9.5)	(21.8)	41.2
17-9	1	72,757	19.4	(8.1)	(6.2)	(14.3)	44.8
	2	89,873	24.0	(11.0)	(9.2)	(20.2)	44.1
20	2	17,599	4.7	(0.7)	0.0	(0.7)	44.4
	3	33,326	8.9	(1.3)	0.0	(1.3)	45.8

(1) The percent E-ZPass share shown is only for the average weekday condition at the urban interchanges.

Table 6-24
Overall Comparative Summary
of Estimated Value Pricing Results at 2012 Levels
 Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

Value Pricing Scenario	VP Toll Scenario	Estimated Annual Revenue Impact (1,000s)	Annual Percent Revenue Impact	Passenger Car Urban Interchange Percent AM Peak Traffic Impacts			Percent Car AM Peak E-ZPass Share (1)
				Diverted	Shifted	Total	
Base		\$0	- -	- -	- -	- -	54.6
1	1	51,245	10.1	(6.9)	(7.5)	(14.4)	53.3
	3	63,462	12.5	(9.5)	(10.2)	(19.7)	52.8
3	1	87,482	17.2	(6.9)	(7.5)	(14.4)	53.3
	3	108,182	21.2	(9.5)	(10.2)	(19.7)	52.8
6	1	62,594	12.3	(6.5)	(7.4)	(13.9)	51.6
	3	77,697	15.2	(8.9)	(10.0)	(18.9)	51.1
9	1	47,754	9.4	(5.5)	(6.2)	(11.7)	56.1
	2	60,399	11.9	(8.1)	(9.2)	(17.3)	55.5
15	1	89,144	17.5	(3.0)	0.0	(3.0)	62.6
	2	109,362	21.5	(4.0)	0.0	(4.0)	65.3
17-1	1	102,172	20.1	(6.9)	(7.5)	(14.4)	53.3
	3	125,652	24.7	(9.5)	(10.2)	(19.7)	52.8
17-9	1	98,680	19.4	(5.5)	(6.2)	(11.7)	56.1
	2	122,589	24.1	(8.1)	(9.2)	(17.3)	55.5
20	2	24,459	4.8	(0.2)	0.0	(0.2)	55.5
	3	44,841	8.8	(0.6)	0.0	(0.6)	56.7

(1) The percent E-ZPass share shown is only for the average weekday condition at the urban interchanges.

Table 6-25
Comparison of Estimated Weekday E-Zpass Market Share (1)

Value Pricing Scenario	Rate	Percent E-Zpass Market Share					
		2002 Level			2012 Level		
		Car	Trucks	Total	Cars	Trucks	Total
Base		35.5	59.2	38.4	46.7	59.1	48.4
1	1	43.1	61.9	45.5	52.8	61.6	53.9
	3	45.9	62.7	48.1	55.0	62.3	56.0
3	1	43.1	61.9	45.5	52.8	61.6	53.9
	3	45.9	62.7	48.1	55.0	62.3	56.0
6	1	43.1	61.9	45.5	52.8	61.6	53.9
	3	45.9	62.7	48.1	55.0	62.3	56.0
9	1	43.9	62.0	46.2	53.4	61.7	54.5
	2	46.6	62.8	48.7	55.6	62.4	56.5
15	1	45.4	61.5	47.5	54.6	61.1	55.5
	2	48.9	62.2	50.7	57.5	61.8	58.0
17-1	1	43.1	61.9	45.5	52.8	61.6	53.9
	3	45.9	62.7	48.1	55.0	62.3	56.0
17-9	1	43.9	62.0	46.2	53.4	61.7	54.5
	2	46.6	62.8	48.7	55.6	62.4	56.5
20	2	36.9	59.4	39.8	47.8	59.2	49.3
	3	38.4	59.8	41.1	49.0	59.6	50.3

(1) These market share values represent the average E-Zpass participation rates for a weekday condition, including the AM, PM, and off-peak periods. These values also represent the average of all urban interchanges (4-8 and 23-33) considered in this analysis.

Table 6-26
Summary of Estimated 2002 Level Total Daily
Traffic Impacts and the Resulting Impact on Operating Costs
 Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

VP Scenario and Toll Rate	Estimated Daily Traffic Impact			Estimated Impact on Annual Operating Costs (1,000s)		
	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total
Scenario 1						
Rate 1	(35,511)	12,708	(22,803)	(\$3,601)	\$562	(\$3,039)
Rate 3	(46,663)	17,394	(29,269)	(4,732)	769	(3,963)
Scenario 3						
Rate 1	(51,133)	14,718	(36,415)	(5,185)	651	(4,534)
Rate 3	(67,186)	20,143	(47,042)	(6,813)	890	(5,922)
Scenario 6						
Rate 1	(40,655)	15,369	(25,286)	(4,122)	679	(3,443)
Rate 3	(53,514)	21,031	(32,483)	(5,426)	930	(4,497)
Scenario 9						
Rate 1	(36,834)	15,345	(21,489)	(3,735)	678	(3,057)
Rate 2	(47,889)	19,799	(28,090)	(4,856)	875	(3,981)
Scenario 15						
Rate 1	(56,577)	24,007	(32,570)	(8,054)	1,490	(6,564)
Rate 2	(74,147)	32,240	(41,907)	(10,555)	2,000	(8,554)
Scenario 17-1						
Rate 1	(51,637)	17,261	(34,375)	(7,350)	1,071	(6,279)
Rate 3	(67,761)	23,415	(44,345)	(9,646)	1,453	(8,193)
Scenario 17-9						
Rate 1	(52,582)	19,145	(33,437)	(7,485)	1,188	(6,297)
Rate 2	(68,636)	25,133	(43,503)	(9,770)	1,560	(8,211)
Scenario 20						
Rate 2	(8,398)	3,781	(4,617)	(1,195)	235	(961)
Rate 3	(16,764)	7,606	(9,158)	(2,386)	472	(1,914)

Note: This annual operating cost savings are based on an assumed per transaction cost of \$0.17 for ETC transactions and \$0.39 for cash transactions.
 The annual revenue impact is based on 260 weekdays per year for Scenarios 1-9, and on 365 days per year for Scenarios 15, 17-1, 17-9 and 20.

Table 6-27
Summary of Estimated 2012 Level Total Daily
Traffic Impacts and the Resulting Impact on Operating Costs
 Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

VP Scenario and Toll Rate	Estimated Daily Traffic Impact			Estimated Impact on Annual Operating Costs (1,000s)		
	Cash	ETC	Total	Cash	ETC	Total
Scenario 1						
Rate 1	(34,310)	13,191	(21,119)	(\$3,479)	\$583	(\$2,896)
Rate 3	(46,276)	17,774	(28,502)	(4,692)	786	(3,907)
Scenario 3						
Rate 1	(51,399)	15,324	(36,075)	(5,212)	677	(4,535)
Rate 3	(69,319)	20,637	(48,682)	(7,029)	912	(6,117)
Scenario 6						
Rate 1	(39,848)	16,323	(23,525)	(4,041)	721	(3,319)
Rate 3	(53,892)	22,035	(31,857)	(5,465)	974	(4,491)
Scenario 9						
Rate 1	(35,828)	16,619	(19,209)	(3,633)	735	(2,898)
Rate 2	(47,673)	20,982	(26,691)	(4,834)	927	(3,907)
Scenario 15						
Rate 1	(57,721)	26,290	(31,431)	(8,217)	1,631	(6,585)
Rate 2	(77,443)	35,309	(42,134)	(11,024)	2,191	(8,833)
Scenario 17-1						
Rate 1	(52,477)	18,415	(34,062)	(7,470)	1,143	(6,327)
Rate 3	(70,584)	24,773	(45,811)	(10,048)	1,537	(8,510)
Scenario 17-9						
Rate 1	(53,561)	20,863	(32,697)	(7,624)	1,295	(6,330)
Rate 2	(71,582)	27,065	(44,517)	(10,190)	1,679	(8,510)
Scenario 20						
Rate 2	(6,550)	4,157	(2,393)	(932)	258	(674)
Rate 3	(15,472)	8,351	(7,121)	(2,202)	518	(1,684)

Note: This annual operating cost savings are based on an assumed per transaction cost of \$0.17 for ETC transactions and \$0.39 for cash transactions.
 The annual revenue impact is based on 260 weekdays per year for Scenarios 1-9, and on 365 days per year for Scenarios 15, 17-1, 17-9 and 20.

Table 6-28
Potential Value Pricing Scenario Selection Criteria
 Pennsylvania Turnpike

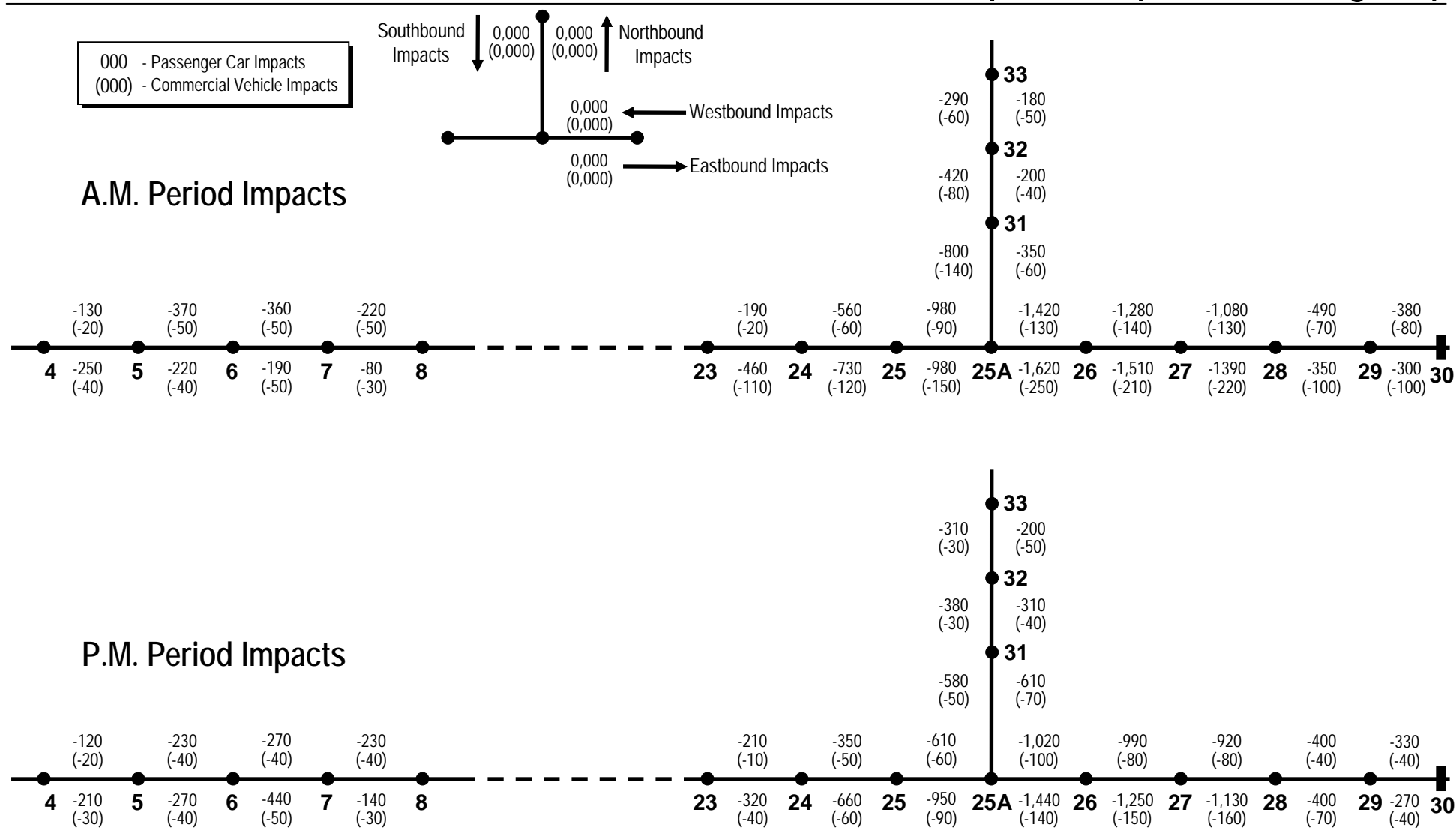
Interim Value Pricing Implementation Criteria Weighting									
VP Scenario Weighting Factor	VP Toll Revenue Impact	Implementation Costs	Impact on Mainline Operations	Impact on Interchange Operations	Increased E-ZPass Participation	Ease of Implementation	Public Acceptance	Impact on Alternative Routes	Average Weighted Factor
	0.10	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.10	1.00
Scenario 1									
Rate 1	2.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.03
Rate 3	3.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.28
Scenario 3									
Rate 1	4.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.13
Rate 3	5.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	2.5	3.38
Scenario 6									
Rate 1	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.5	2.88
Rate 3	4.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.08
Scenario 9									
Rate 1	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.05
Rate 2	3.0	2.5	4.5	5.0	4.0	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.30
Scenario 15									
Rate 1	4.0	4.5	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.68
Rate 2	5.0	4.5	2.0	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.83
Scenario 17-1									
Rate 1	4.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.98
Rate 3	5.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.23
Scenario 17-9									
Rate 1	4.0	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.5	3.5	3.10
Rate 2	5.0	2.5	4.5	5.0	4.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.35
Scenario 20									
Rate 2	1.0	4.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.68
Rate 3	2.0	4.5	1.5	3.0	2.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	3.80
	1 - 0-5% 2 - 5-10 3 - 10-15 4 - 15-20 5 - 20-25	1 - Most 5 - Least	1 - Worst 5 - Best	1 - Worst 5 - Best	1 - Lowest 5 - Highest	1 - Hardest 5 - Easiest	1 - Least 5 - Most	1 - Most 5 - Least	1 - Lowest 5 - Highest

Table 6-29
Potential Value Pricing Scenario Selection Criteria
 Pennsylvania Turnpike

Ultimate Revenue and Operational Improvement Criteria Weighting

VP Scenario Weighting Factor	VP Toll Revenue Impact	Implementation Costs	Impact on Mainline Operations	Impact on Interchange Operations	Increased E-ZPass Participation	Ease of Implementation	Public Acceptance	Impact on Alternative Routes	Average Weighted Factor
	0.20	0.03	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.02	0.10	0.10	1.00
Scenario 1									
Rate 1	2.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.14
Rate 3	3.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.89
Scenario 3									
Rate 1	4.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	2.5	3.0	3.45
Rate 3	5.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	2.5	4.20
Scenario 6									
Rate 1	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.5	3.32
Rate 3	4.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	4.02
Scenario 9									
Rate 1	2.0	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.13
Rate 2	3.0	2.5	4.5	5.0	4.0	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.88
Scenario 15									
Rate 1	4.0	4.5	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.0	3.5	4.0	3.19
Rate 2	5.0	4.5	2.0	3.5	4.5	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.64
Scenario 17-1									
Rate 1	4.0	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.54
Rate 3	5.0	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	4.29
Scenario 17-9									
Rate 1	4.0	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.5	3.5	3.54
Rate 2	5.0	2.5	4.5	5.0	4.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.29
Scenario 20									
Rate 2	1.0	4.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.26
Rate 3	2.0	4.5	1.5	3.0	2.0	5.0	4.5	4.5	2.74
	1 - 0-5% 2 - 5-10 3 - 10-15 4 - 15-20 5 - 20-25	1 - Most 5 - Least	1 - Worst 5 - Best	1 - Worst 5 - Best	1 - Lowest 5 - Highest	1 - Hardest 5 - Easiest	1 - Least 5 - Most	1 - Most 5 - Least	1 - Lowest 5 - Highest

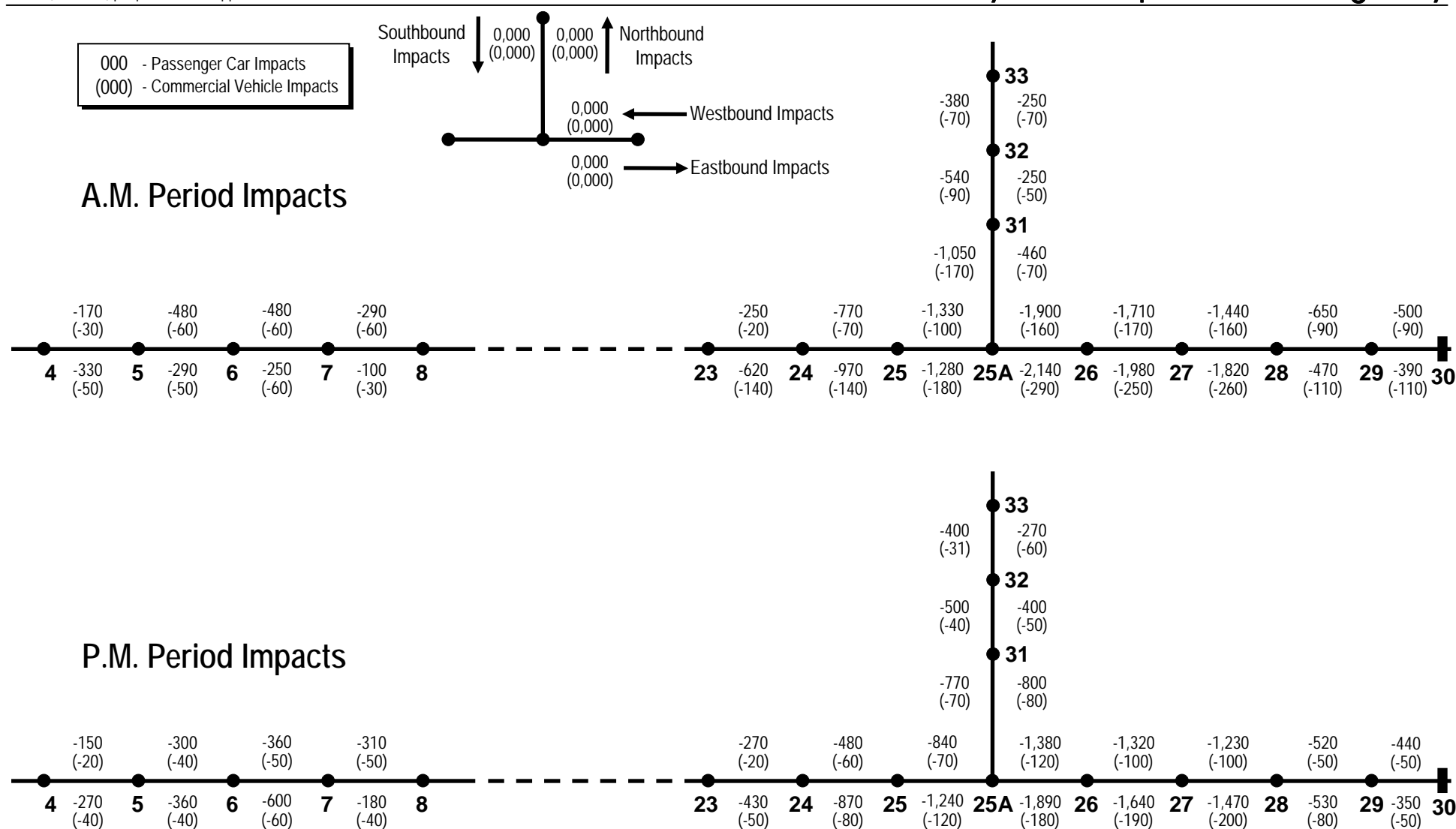
Summary Report Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



ESTIMATED 2002 PEAK PERIOD VALUE PRICING MAINLINE IMPACTS
SCENARIOS 1, 3 and 17-1: RATE 1

Summary Report

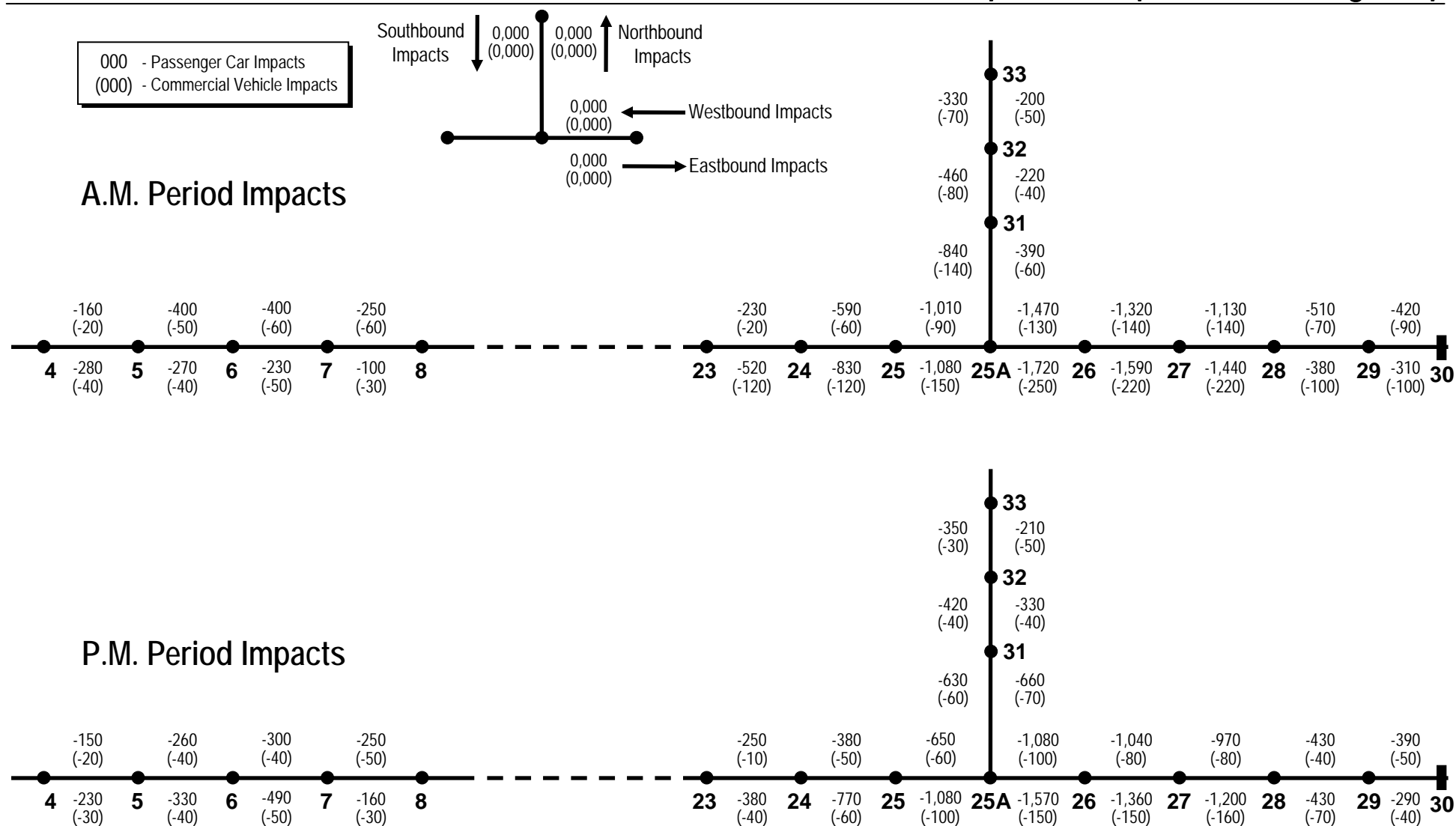
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



ESTIMATED 2002 PEAK PERIOD VALUE PRICING MAINLINE IMPACTS
SCENARIOS 1, 3 and 17-1: RATE 3

Summary Report

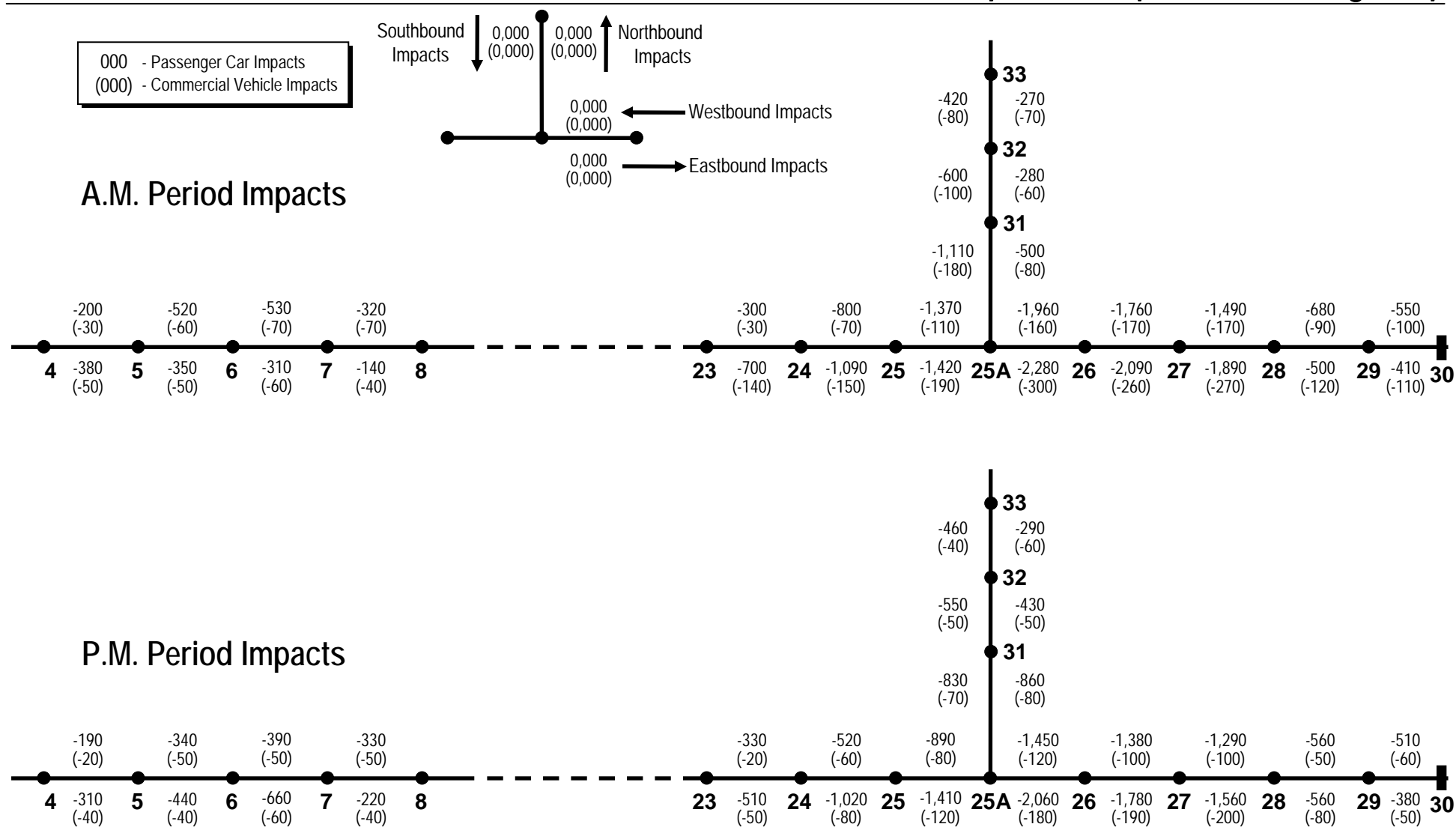
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



ESTIMATED 2002 PEAK PERIOD VALUE PRICING MAINLINE IMPACTS
SCENARIO 6: RATE 1

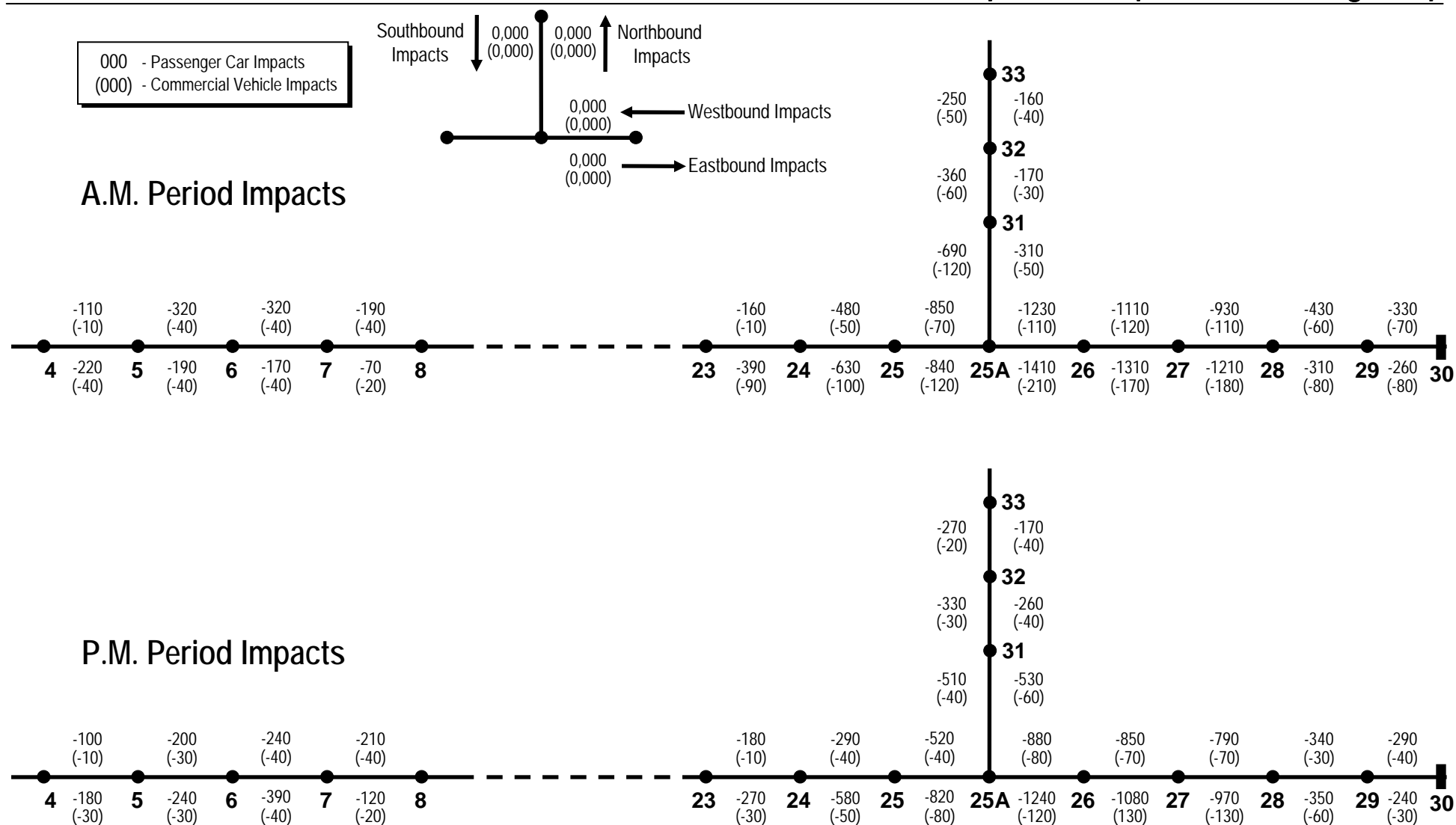
Summary Report

Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



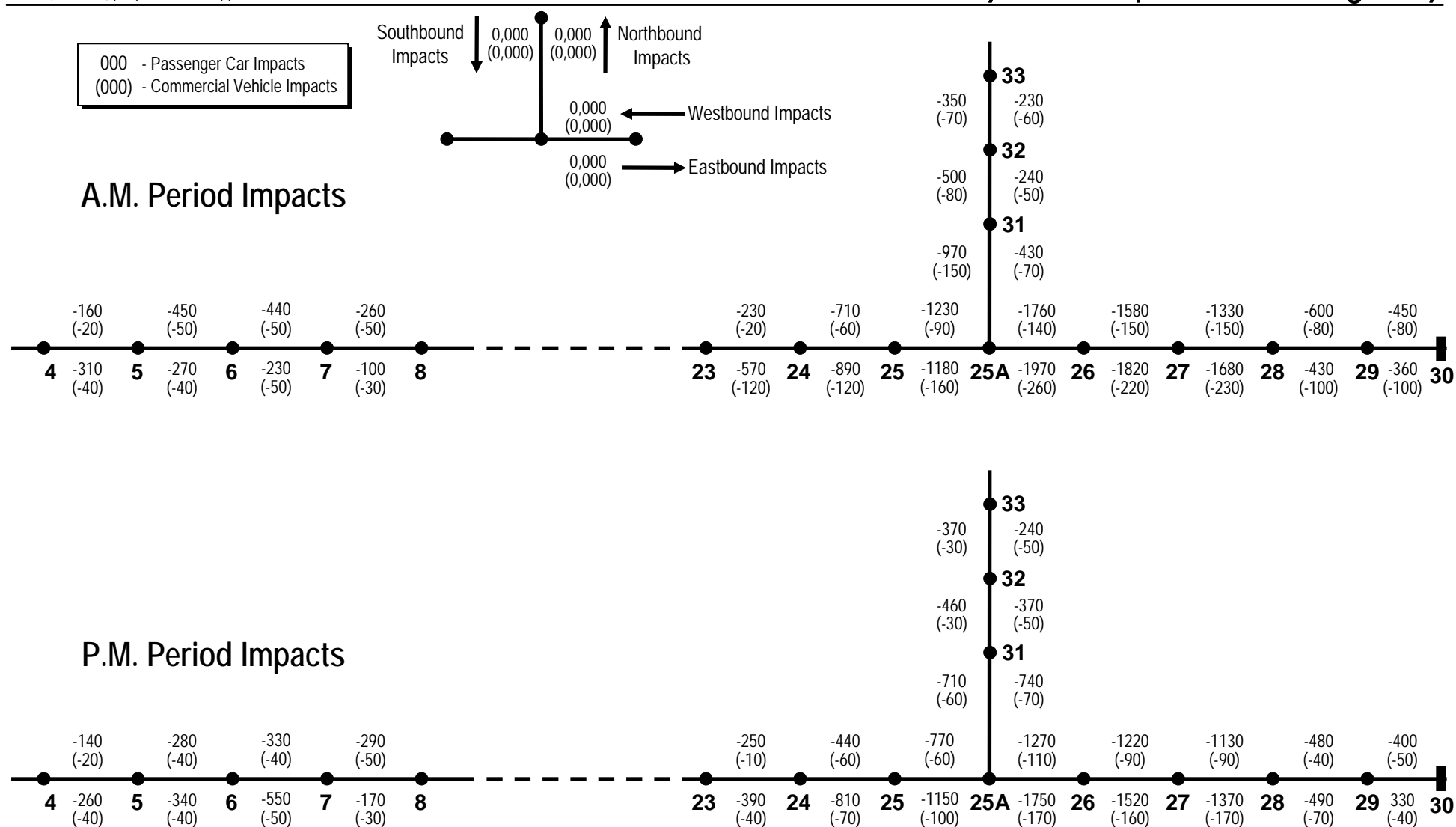
ESTIMATED 2002 PEAK PERIOD VALUE PRICING MAINLINE IMPACTS SCENARIO 6: RATE 3

Summary Report Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



ESTIMATED 2002 PEAK PERIOD VALUE PRICING MAINLINE IMPACTS
SCENARIO 9 and 17-9: RATE 1

Summary Report Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

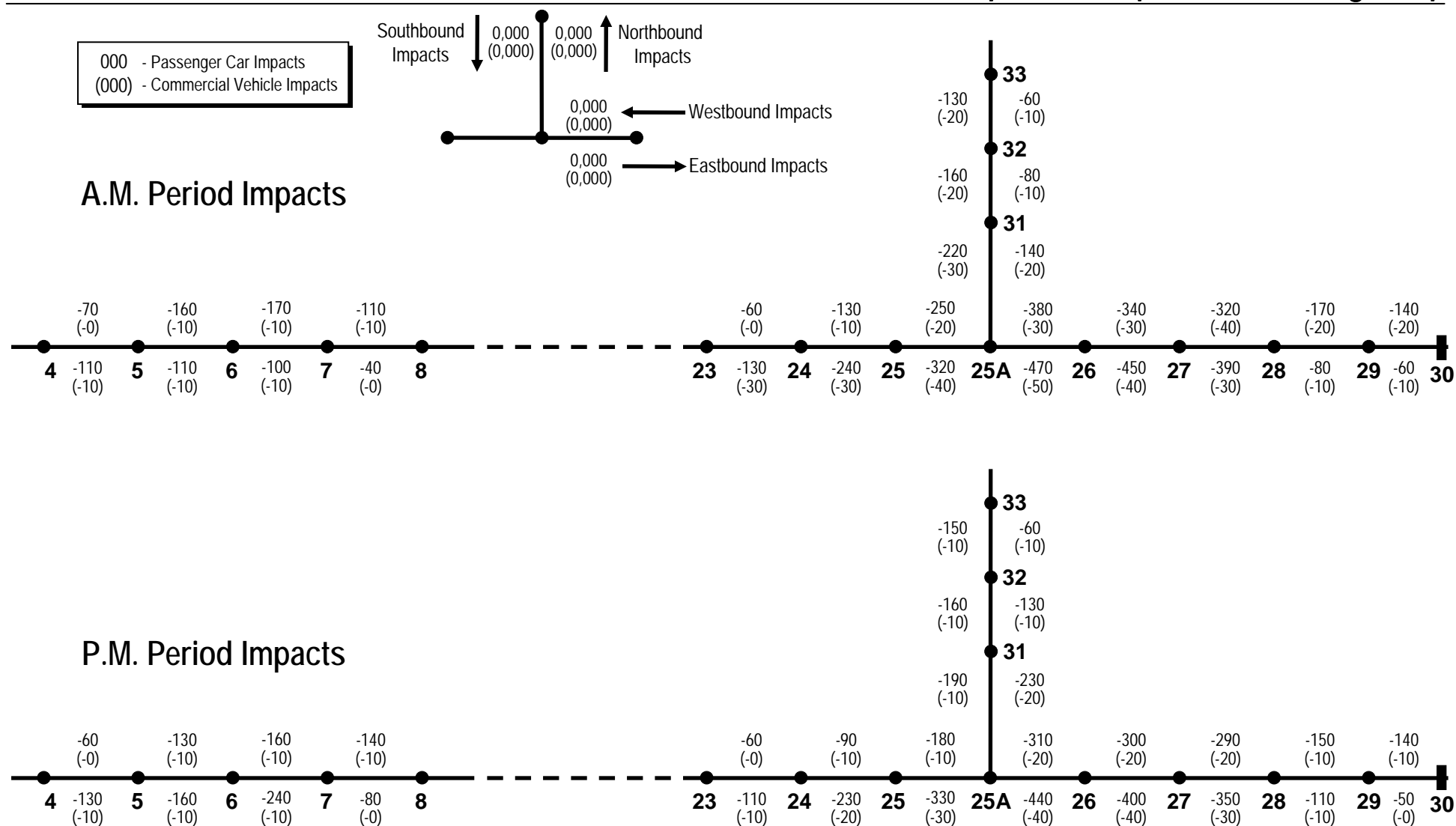


ESTIMATED 2002 PEAK PERIOD VALUE PRICING MAINLINE IMPACTS
SCENARIO 9 and 17-9: RATE 2

FIGURE 6-6

Summary Report

Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

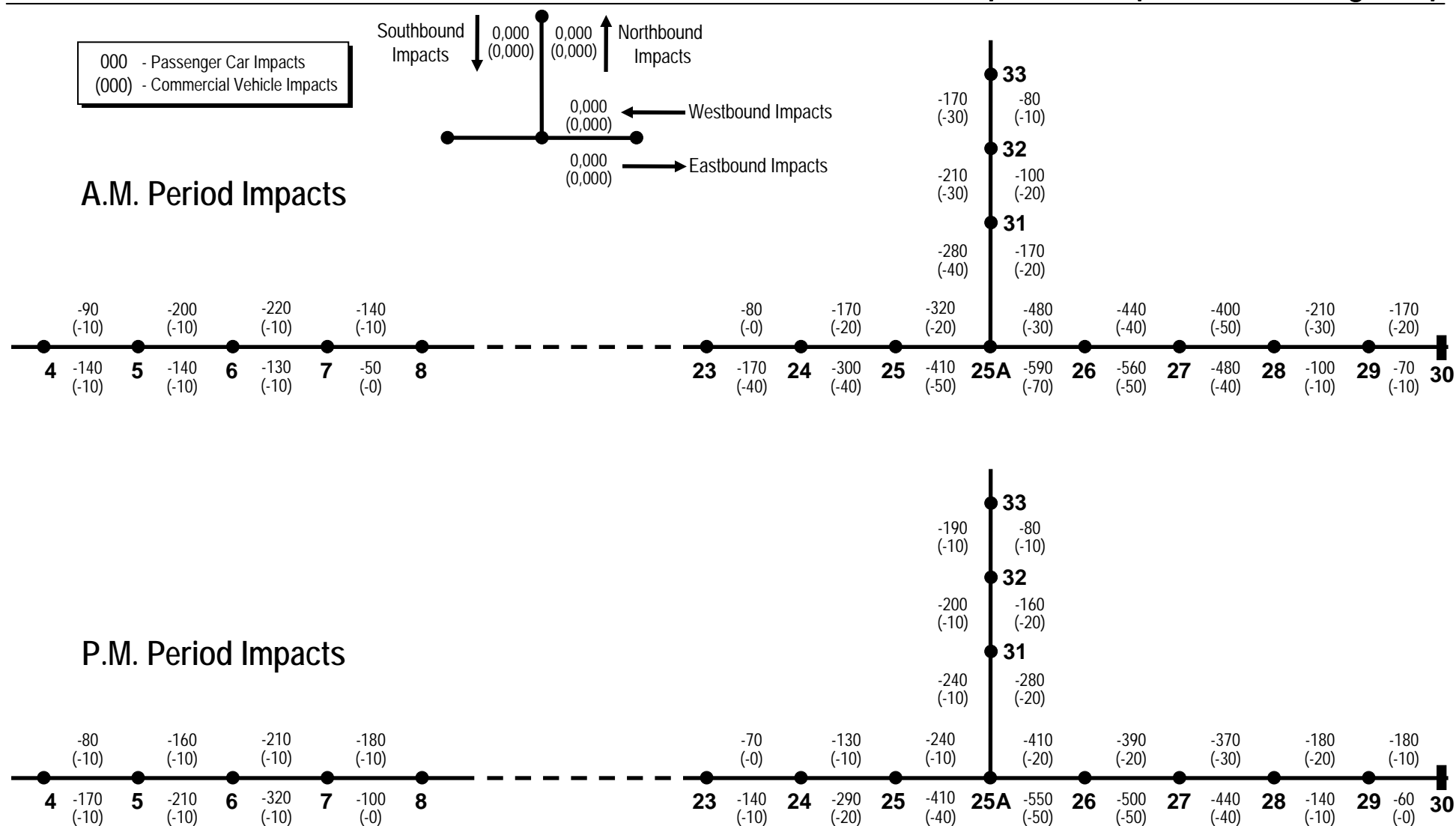


ESTIMATED 2002 PEAK PERIOD VALUE PRICING MAINLINE IMPACTS
SCENARIO 15: RATE 1

FIGURE 6-7

Summary Report

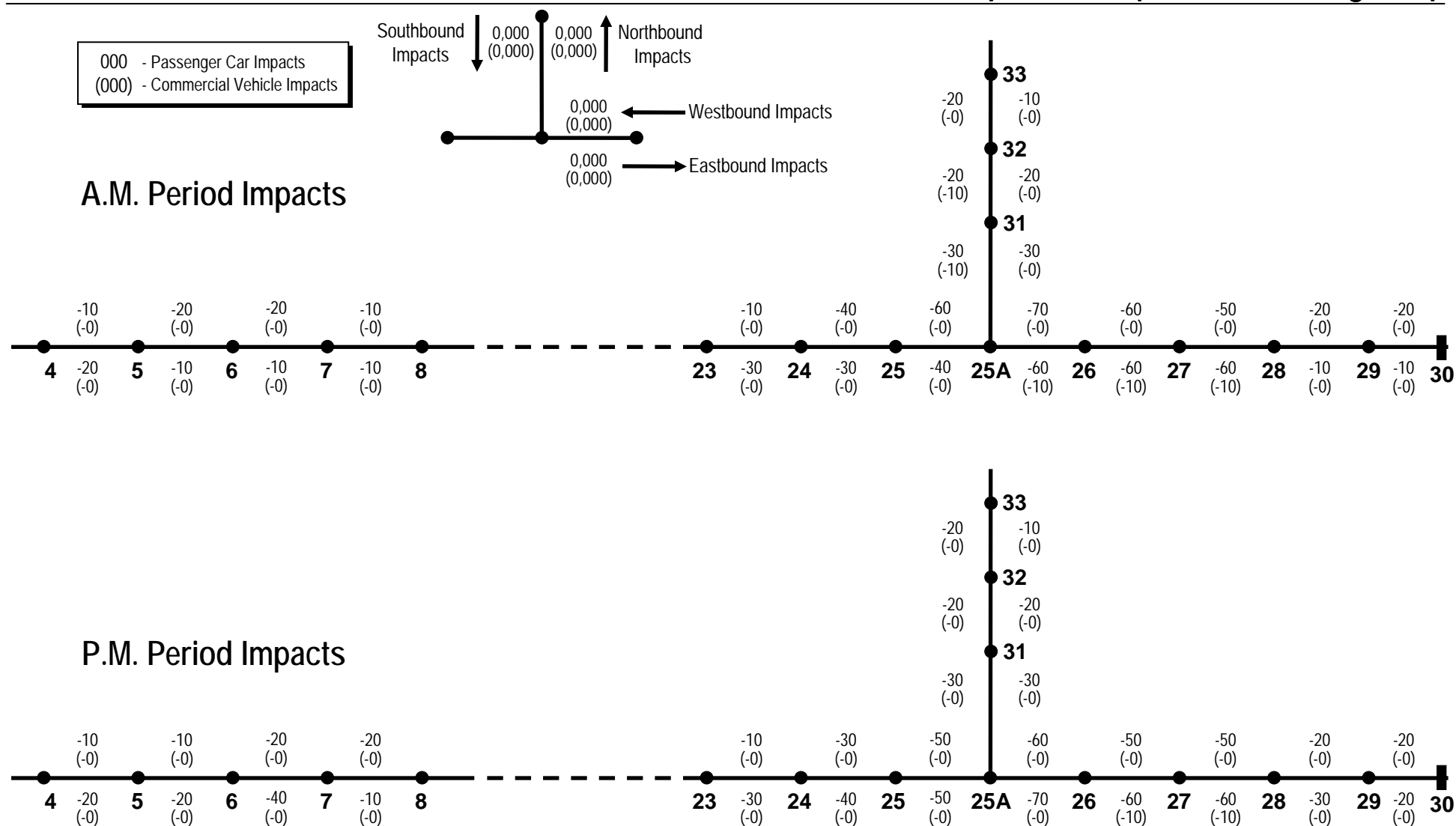
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



ESTIMATED 2002 PEAK PERIOD VALUE PRICING MAINLINE IMPACTS SCENARIO 15: RATE 2

Summary Report

Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

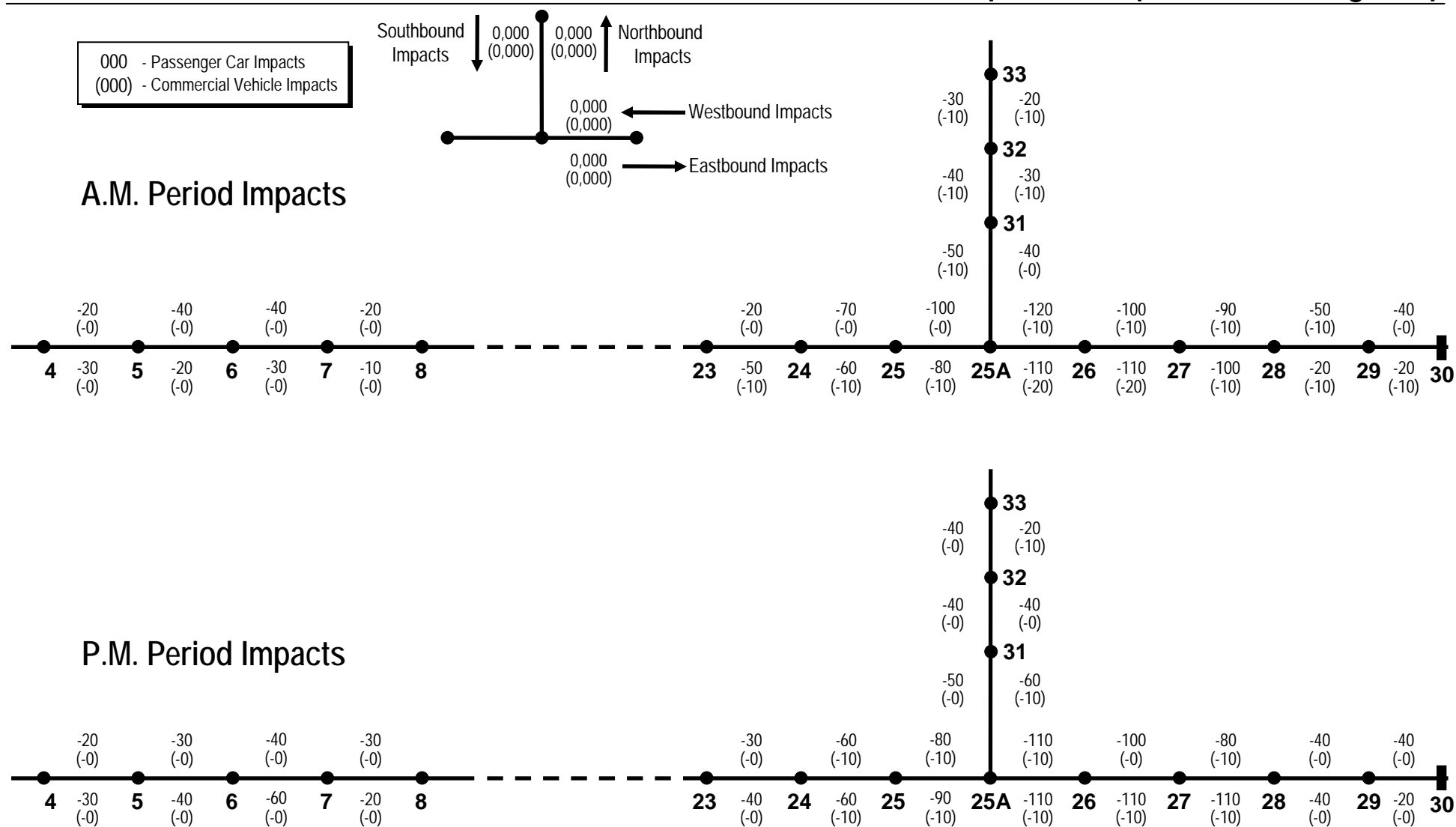


ESTIMATED 2002 PEAK PERIOD VALUE PRICING MAINLINE IMPACTS
SCENARIO 20: RATE 2

FIGURE 6-9

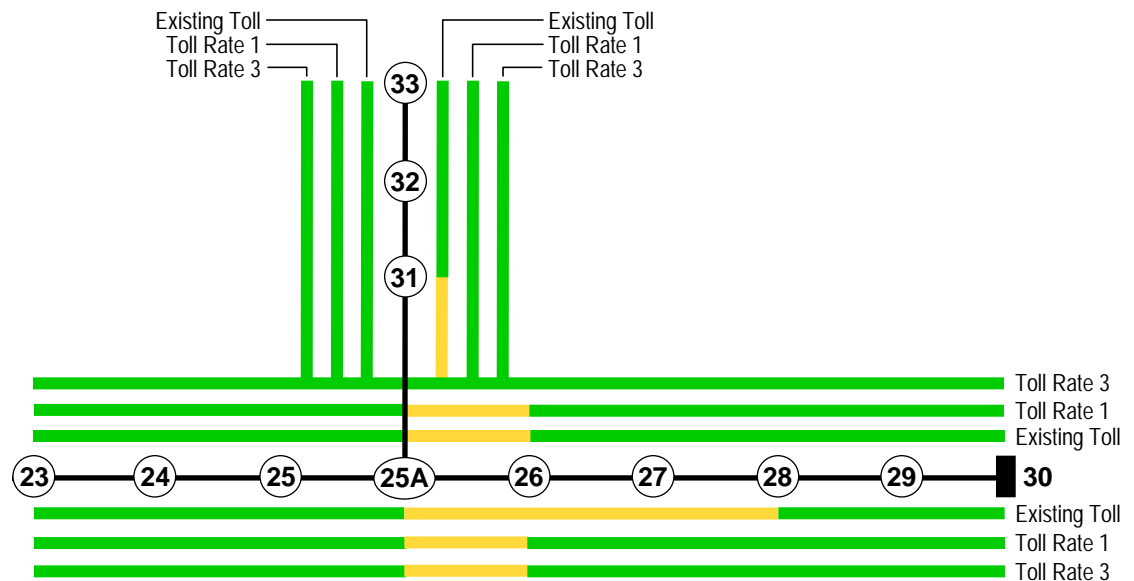
Summary Report

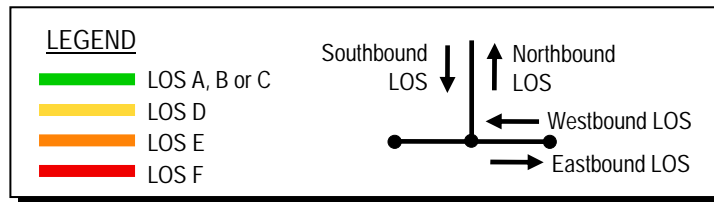
Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study



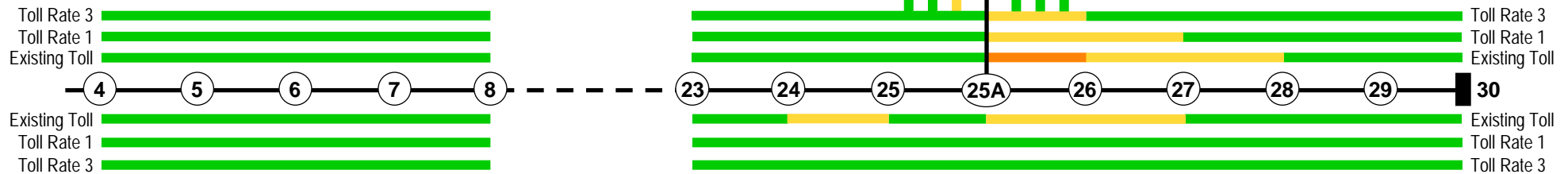
ESTIMATED 2002 PEAK PERIOD VALUE PRICING MAINLINE IMPACTS
SCENARIO 20: RATE 3

FIGURE 6-10

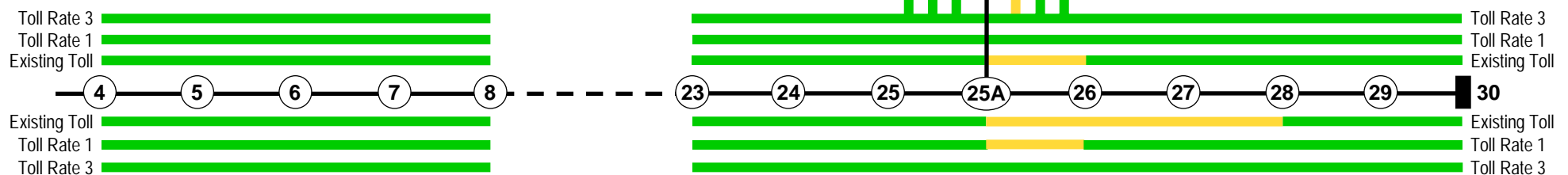




A.M. Peak Hour LOS

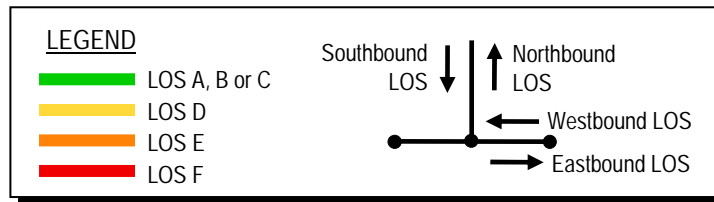


P.M. Peak Hour LOS

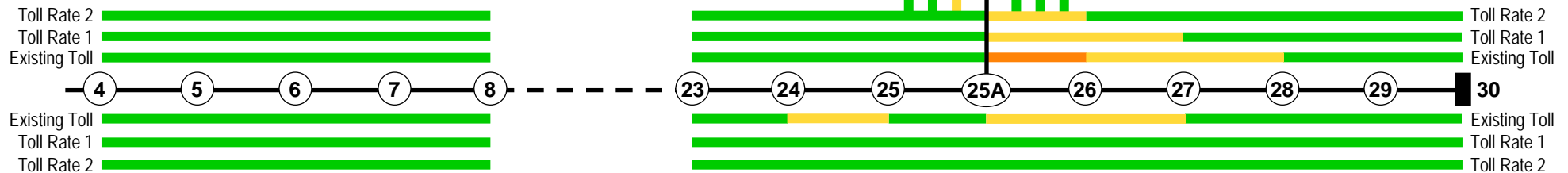


**ESTIMATED 2002 WEEKDAY PEAK HOUR LEVELS OF SERVICE
SCENARIO 6**

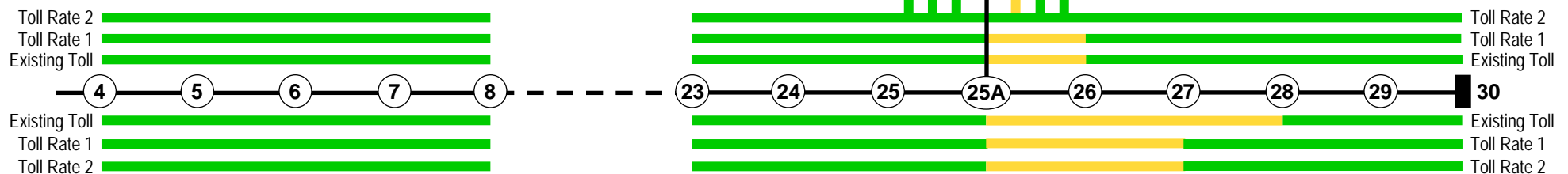
FIGURE 6-12

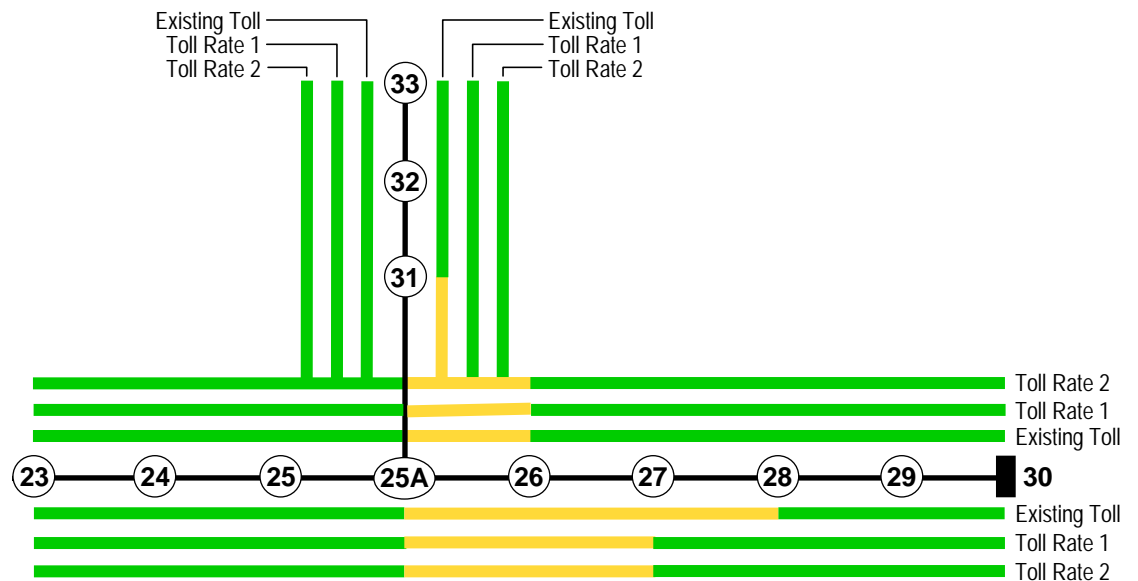


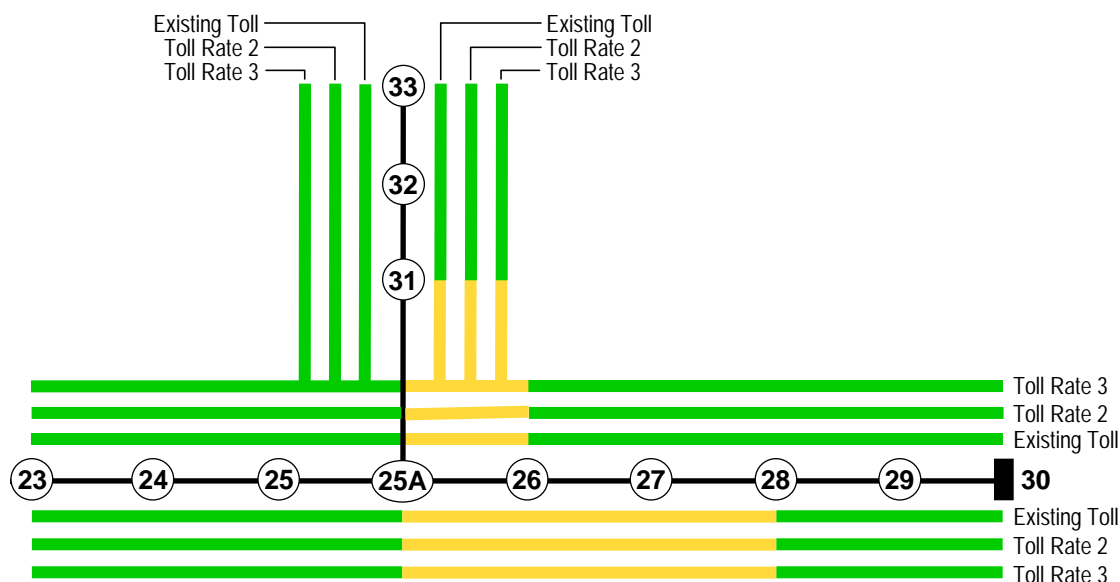
A.M. Peak Hour LOS

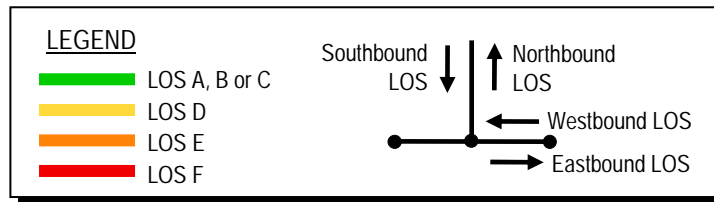


P.M. Peak Hour LOS





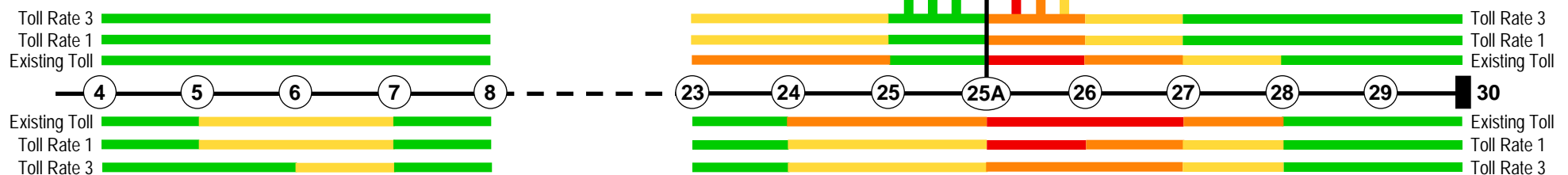


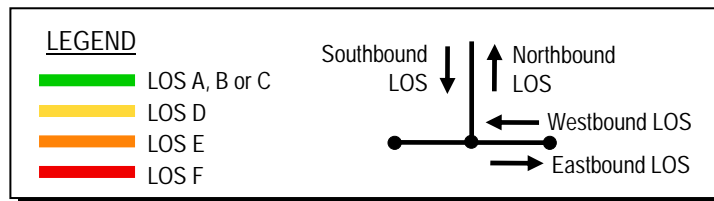


A.M. Peak Hour LOS



P.M. Peak Hour LOS

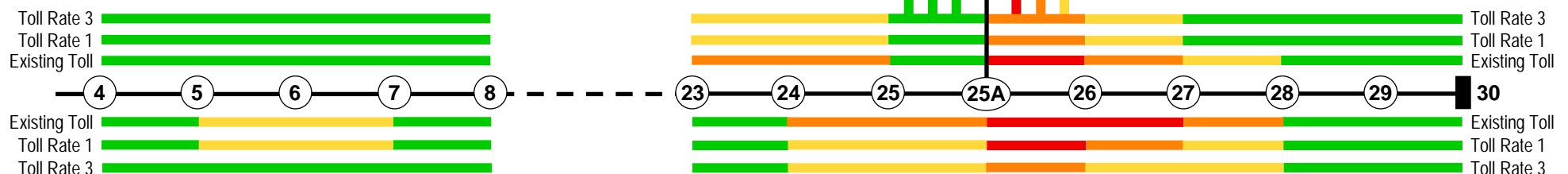




A.M. Peak Hour LOS

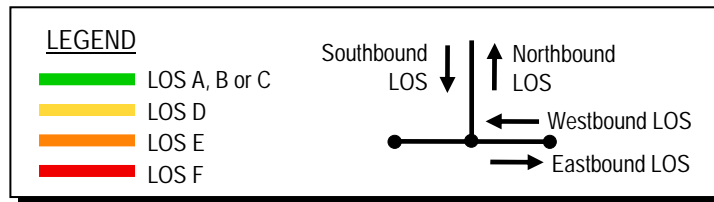


P.M. Peak Hour LOS



ESTIMATED 2012 WEEKDAY PEAK HOUR LEVELS OF SERVICE
SCENARIO 6

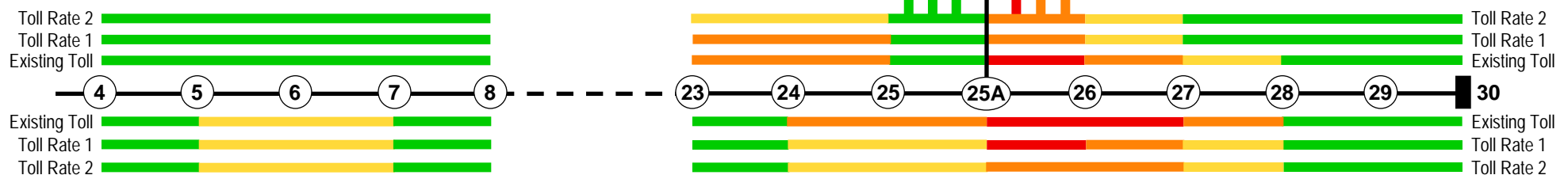
FIGURE 6-17

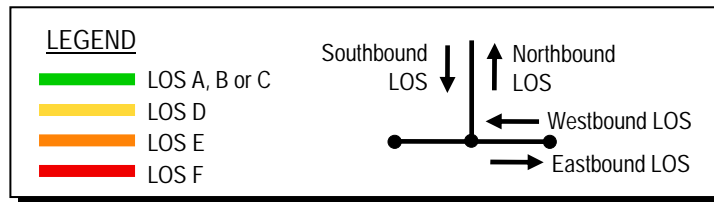


A.M. Peak Hour LOS

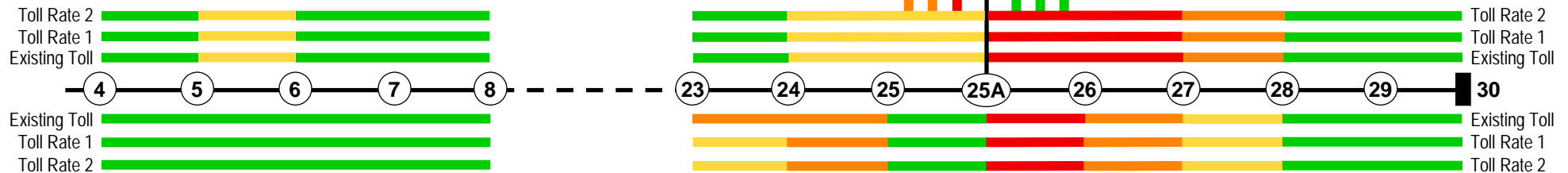


P.M. Peak Hour LOS

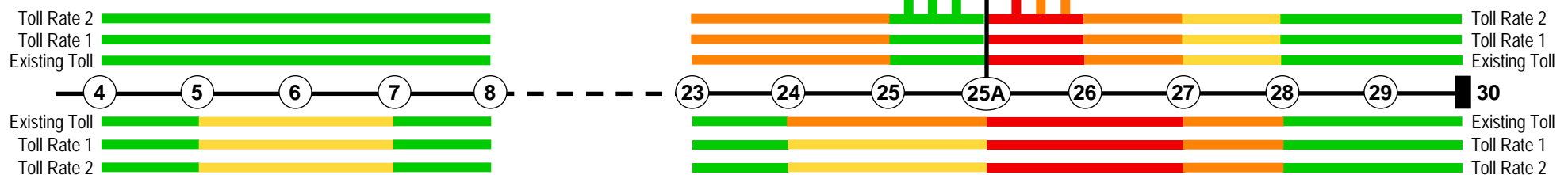




A.M. Peak Hour LOS

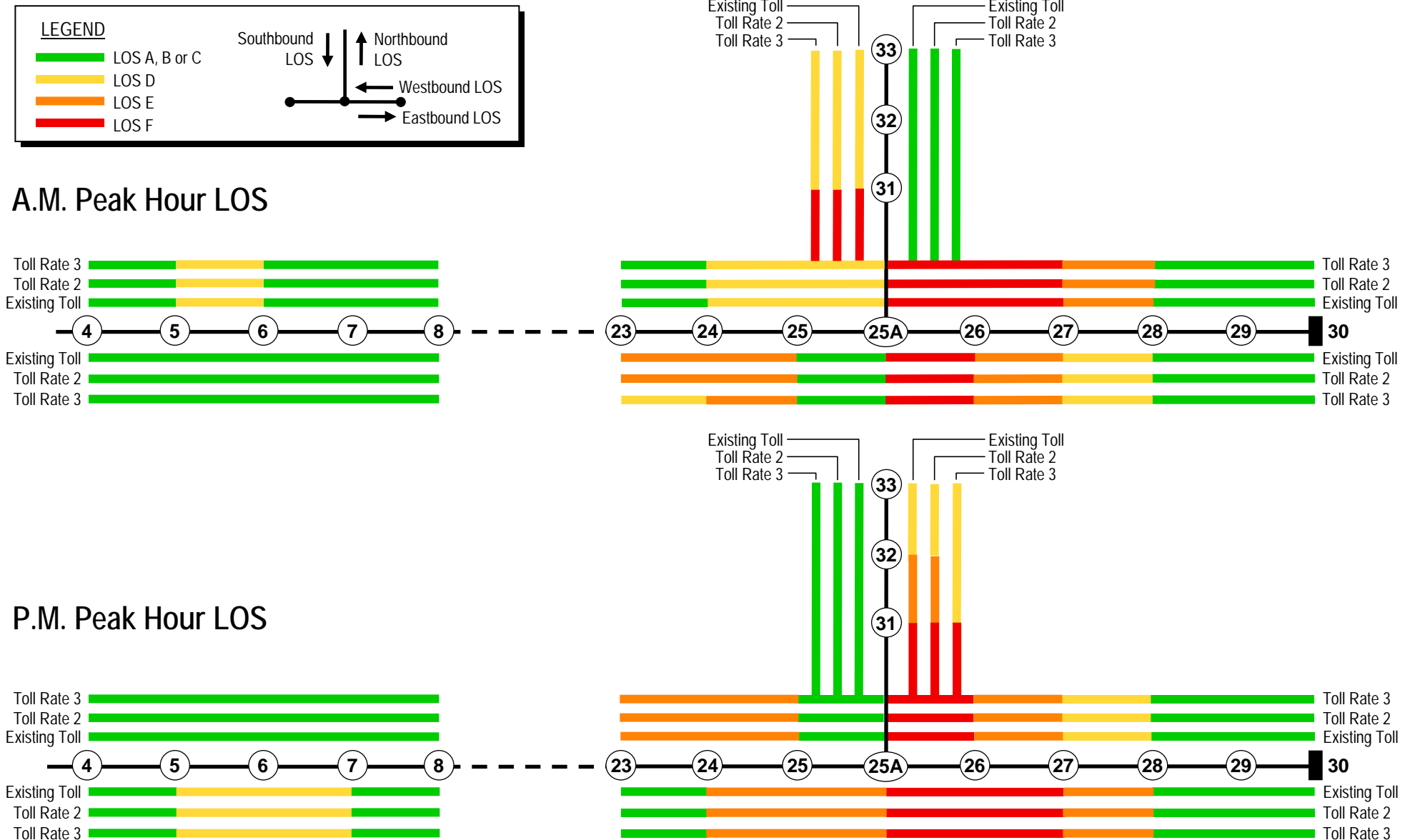


P.M. Peak Hour LOS



**ESTIMATED 2012 WEEKDAY PEAK HOUR LEVELS OF SERVICE
SCENARIO 15**

FIGURE 6-19







CHAPTER 7

ESTIMATED IMPACTS OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLE NIGHT TIME DISCOUNT SCENARIOS

An important consideration in the application of value pricing is its use specifically for commercial vehicles. To the extent that peak period commercial vehicle usage on the Turnpike can be shifted to off-peak periods, improvements in capacity and traffic flow during peak periods will be improved.

PTC requested that, in addition to the previous value pricing scenarios discussed in Chapters 4, 5, and 6 (which included both passenger car and commercial value pricing options) WSA study the concept of a night time only discount value pricing concept that would be applicable to commercial vehicles. WSA developed a separate, detailed, letter report on this topic and it is included in its entirety in the Appendix to this report.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLE STATED PREFERENCE SURVEY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

As indicated in Chapter 2, commercial vehicle stated preference surveys were conducted with 25 trucking firms whose fleet regularly uses the Pennsylvania Turnpike. About 40 percent of these were small firms with less than 200 vehicles in their fleet; approximately 45 percent were mid-sized firms with 201 to 1000 vehicles; and the remaining 15 percent were firms with more than 1000 vehicles in their fleet.

Two interesting responses help to understand the willingness and ability of commercial vehicles to take advantage of value pricing. The first:

“Who decides the delivery route?”

The Driver – 35 percent

The Company – 60 percent

Both – 5 percent

This would indicate that the company itself is the single most important variable in the ability to set a policy for taking advantage of the delivery route. The individual driver, however, does play a significant role in 35 percent of the companies when it comes to that decision making power.

The second key question was the following:

“What types of cargo does your company usually transport?”

Freight is time sensitive – 52 percent

Freight is both time and non-time sensitive – 32 percent

Freight is not time sensitive – 16 percent

This would indicate that in over half of the freight shipments, i.e., those that are time sensitive, toll rate incentives to shift travel time would not be effective. Still, that does mean that a significant proportion of companies would be able to shift travel time if the right incentives were provided.

ESTIMATED NIGHT TIME DISCOUNT IMPACTS

PTC requested that WSA estimate the potential impacts of commercial vehicle night time discounts under a series of alternative scenarios. The following scenarios were tested:

Applied to Classes 2-9 and:

- Assuming a discount period between 11 PM and 5 AM
 1. Impacts from a 10 percent E-ZPass toll discount,
 2. Impacts from a 15 percent E-ZPass toll discount, and
 3. Impacts from a 20 percent E-ZPass toll discount.

- Assuming a discount period between 10 PM and 5 AM
 1. Impacts from a 10 percent E-ZPass toll discount,
 2. Impacts from a 15 percent E-ZPass toll discount, and
 3. Impacts from a 20 percent E-ZPass toll discount.

- Assuming a discount period between 9 PM and 5 AM
 1. Impacts from a 10 percent E-ZPass toll discount,
 2. Impacts from a 15 percent E-ZPass toll discount, and
 3. Impacts from a 20 percent E-ZPass toll discount.

A final set of impacts was then assessed for the following two scenarios:

Applied to Classes 4-9 and:

- Assuming a discount period between 11 PM and 5 AM
 1. Impacts from a 10 percent E-ZPass toll discount, and
 2. Impacts from a 15 percent E-ZPass toll discount.

All commercial discounts in this analysis were restricted to E-ZPass patrons only. Commercial E-ZPass market share was assumed to be 65 percent at FY 2006 levels. Commercial vehicle cash transactions would not be eligible for the night time discounts. Traffic and revenue impacts were provided assuming the night time discount were offered on both weekdays only, and for all days of the week.

Under all scenarios tested, the net revenue loss to the Turnpike resulting from each of these was minimal. Even under the most liberal discount scenario identified above (a 20 percent discount offered between 9 PM and 5 AM and applicable all days of the week), the estimated net revenue loss only amounts to about 1 percent of total system toll revenue. The lowest percent revenue impacts amount to about a 0.3 percent loss of net toll revenue.

The net impact on commercial traffic volumes in the identified night time periods ranged from an increase of about 0.2 percent to about 0.7 percent as a result of the night time discount. It was estimated that all of the increase would occur from the shoulder hours that immediately precede and succeed discount period. In other words, if the discount period extended from 11 PM to 5 AM, the shift into the night time period would only occur from those traveling in the hours just preceding 11 PM, and the hours just after 5 AM. The ability to shift beyond these times was found to be very minimal.

CHAPTER 8

PA ROUTE 41 AND MOTORCYCLE E-ZPASS DISCOUNT ANALYSES

Two special studies, somewhat apart from value pricing, were conducted as part of the overall study. These are identified in previous locations, and are identified as Scenarios 18 and 19 in Tables 4-1, 4-4, and 6-1. This chapter will review the findings of each of these analyses.

A letter report was developed summarizing all work conducted on the PA Route 41 analysis. This letter is included, in its entirety, in the Appendix to this report.

PA ROUTE 41 TRUCK IMPACT ANALYSIS

WSA was asked by PTC to evaluate the potential of shifting existing truck traffic from PA Route 41 in Chester County, PA to the Pennsylvania Turnpike. WSA's task was to analyze the potential impacts of reducing truck toll rates for Turnpike movements between Interchanges 19/247 (Harrisburg East) and 23/312 (Downingtown). To be eligible for a decreased toll, a truck would have to use both Interchange 19/247 and 23/312. A toll reduction would not occur, for example, if the truck entered Interchange 23/312 and exited Interchange 17/236.

It is our understanding that the impetus behind this analysis is the relatively high truck volumes currently traveling on PA Route 41. Apart from this study, local groups have also commissioned WSA to analyze a variety of alternative measures to reduce the negative impacts associated with these high levels of truck traffic. This study, however, only deals with the option of reduced Turnpike toll rates as a means to attract truck drivers to the alternative Turnpike routing. As such, not only will this study develop estimates of the potential traffic shifts from the existing PA Rt. 41 corridor, but it will also identify the estimated toll revenue impacts associated with reduced Turnpike toll rates.

No action was taken on the part of the Turnpike, at least for the reduced toll options between Harrisburg East and Downingtown for two primary reasons. First, WSA's analysis showed that the additional time and distance truckers would have to expend to use the Turnpike option would actually cost them nearly \$20 more than their current Route 41 trip. Thus, even after offering toll rate reductions of up to 50 percent on the Turnpike for this movement, less than 50 trucks per day were estimated to shift from their current routing.

Secondly, the primary impact on the Turnpike was shown to be the loss of toll revenue for all the existing trips that currently make the trip between Harrisburg East and Downingtown. They too, would be eligible for any discounts offered to truckers shifting from PA Route 41. The net toll revenue impact was estimated to be a loss of nearly \$160,000 at 2003 levels.

The combination of little impact on existing PA Route 41 travel patterns and revenue losses to the Turnpike make this an unlikely scenario to alleviate the congestion problems along PA Route 41. Other measures, such as widening the road, constructing bypasses, etc., would likely provide a much more direct solution to the problem.

MOTORCYCLE E-ZPASS DISCOUNT ANALYSIS

Traditionally motorcycles have been classified as Class 1 vehicles on the Turnpike and paid the same toll as passenger cars. Many viewed this as inequitable and asked PTC to review this policy. WSA was asked to estimate the toll revenue impacts of providing discounts ranging from 15 to 50 percent for E-ZPass motorcycle patrons.

Table 8-1 provides a summary of the toll sensitivity analysis conducted, and includes tested discount rates of 15, 25, and 50 percent. The bottom portion of this table identifies the net impact on both cash and E-ZPass motorcycle usage. The decrease in the cash component reflects the shift from the cash category to E-ZPass as a result of the discounts being offered. The E-ZPass category, however, is shown to increase by an even bigger margin; this is due to the attraction of new motorcycle trips to the Turnpike as a result of the toll reduction.

As shown in Table 8-1, the net annual toll revenue loss amounts to between \$6,000 at the 15 percent discount level and \$22,000 at the 50 percent discount level. Table 8-2 presents the estimated annual impacts through 2013. As shown, revenue losses are miniscule compared to total

system toll revenues. In fact, even at the 50 percent discount level, the revenue loss amounts to less than 0.1 percent of total Turnpike revenue.

Based on this analysis, a motorcycle E-ZPass rate reduction of 25 percent was implemented on July 1, 2003. Based on reports from PTC the impact on toll revenue has been minimal.

Table 8-1
Summary of Estimated FY 2002 Level Traffic and Toll Revenue
Impacts of Discounted ETC Motorcycle Trips

Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

% ETC Discount (1)	Estimated Annual Motorcycle Toll Transactions			Estimated Annual Motorcycle Toll Revenue		
	Cash (3)	ETC (3)	Total	Cash (3)	ETC (3)	Total
0 (2)	32,198	32,198	64,396	\$49,721	\$49,721	\$99,441
15	31,329	33,744	65,072	48,378	44,910	93,288
25	30,717	34,806	65,523	47,433	41,500	88,933
50	29,043	37,511	66,553	44,848	32,345	77,193

% ETC Discount (1)	Estimated Annual Toll Transaction Impacts			Estimated Annual Toll Revenue Impacts		
	Cash (3)	ETC (3)	Total	Cash (3)	ETC (3)	Total
0 (2)	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	(869)	1,546	676	(\$1,342)	(\$4,810)	(\$6,153)
25	(1,481)	2,608	1,127	(2,287)	(8,221)	(10,508)
50	(3,155)	5,313	2,157	(4,873)	(17,375)	(22,248)

-
- (1) The discounts shown only apply to motorcycle trips using ETC. The only exception to these discounts is that a minimum \$0.50 toll is assumed for all vehicles, including motorcycles using ETC. No toll change is assumed for cash motorcycle trips.
- (2) The "0 Percent" motorcycle volumes are based on counts provided by PTC, and which show about 55,000 total annual motorcycle trips on the ticket system in 1997. An annual growth rate of about 3.2 percent was applied to develop the 2002 volumes.
- (3) For purposes of this analysis, it was assumed that there is a 50/50 split between cash and ETC motorcycle toll transactions.

Table 8-2
Summary of Estimated Impact of Motorcycle
ETC Discounts on Annual Toll Revenue

Pennsylvania Turnpike Value Pricing Study

In Thousands

Fiscal Year	Estimated Toll Revenue (1)	Estimated Impact From Motorcycle ETC Discounts (2)			Estimated Base Case Toll Revenue After Motorcycle ETC Discounts		
		15 %	25 %	50 %	15 %	25 %	50 %
2002	\$373,536	(\$6)	(\$11)	(\$22)	\$373,530	\$373,525	\$373,514
2003	388,803	(6)	(11)	(23)	388,797	388,792	388,780
2004	403,632	(6)	(12)	(24)	403,626	403,620	403,608
2005	419,029	(7)	(12)	(25)	419,022	419,017	419,004
2006	432,655	(7)	(13)	(25)	432,648	432,642	432,630
2007	447,929	(7)	(13)	(26)	447,922	447,916	447,903
2008	464,320	(7)	(14)	(27)	464,313	464,306	464,293
2009	477,671	(8)	(14)	(28)	477,663	477,657	477,643
2010	489,667	(8)	(14)	(29)	489,659	489,653	489,638
2011	502,319	(8)	(15)	(30)	502,311	502,304	502,289
2012	515,444	(8)	(15)	(30)	515,436	515,429	515,414
2013	529,615	(9)	(16)	(31)	529,606	529,599	529,584

(1) These values represent total estimated net Turnpike toll revenue, including both ticket and barrier systems. No toll increases are assumed throughout the forecast period.

(2) These values are based on the toll revenue impacts identified in Table 1. The discounted toll rates shown only apply to ETC motorcycle trips. The only exception was the maintenance of a \$0.50 minimum toll for all vehicles, regardless of the discount.